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The Investor's Manual *is now sold separately, price 9d stamped, 8d unstamped. If taken as a* Supplement *to the* Economist, *it remains at its former price, 6d.*

In accordance with the suggestions of many subscribers, it is intended to publish the series of articles on the "Money Market for Men of Business" separately, carefully revised, and with a Preface.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE MONEY MARKET.

There can be no doubt in the face of the last Bank return that a reduction of the rate of discount must speedily come. At this time of the year there is always a considerable reduc- in the reserve and in the bullion, but after that the figures of the banking department stands :—

	£
Public deposits	8,601,125
Private deposits	13,040,643
Seven day and other bills	437,450
Total liabilities	22,079,218

against a reserve of 9,377,939*l*, which is a very favourable state of things.

It is true that the demand for discount at the Bank has been heavy during the week, but that necessarily happens at the close of the quarter when the Exchequer is full and the public deposits large. At this period the Bank really has—what it is often in error fancied to have—a kind of despotism in the market. So much business of necessity comes to it, that it can charge its own rate. We must not therefore infer, because it can now readily get six per cent., that it is likely long either to get it or to charge it. What are the general prospects of the market is a question of grave difficulty, but there can be little doubt what the next step will be, and that it is not far distant.

M. PEREIRE'S REPLY TO THE "ECONOMIST."

M. Pereire is very angry at our article of this day fortnight, and we did not hope he would be pleased with it. He set himself to attack the doctrines which for many years we have set ourselves to maintain. He cannot be surprised that we should reply. He must pay the penalties of greatness. A small man may make mistakes for which no one cares, but the errors of an important man are themselves important. We beg to assure M. Pereire that in no passage of our article did we mean anything personally disrespectful. We tried to refute what seem his errors, but we did not wish to hurt his feelings. He says we misunderstood him. He says that he is anxious to keep a good metallic reserve. But if so, why did he *disinter* Voltaire? That clever writing on the old mercantile system might have slept the profound sleep of so much excellent writing. If M. Pereire wanted to keep gold, why did he breath life into it. He says, "We shall have to examine in the following "chapters the true character of gold and silver, and the "facility with which they may be procured by paying for them. "In the meantime, let us finish this chapter by the following "lines borrowed from Voltaire:—'The true wealth of a "'country is not in gold and silver; it is in the abundance of "'necessaries; it is in industry and labour. Not long ago we "'saw on the river Plate a Spanish regiment, all of whose "'officers had swords of gold, but who wanted shirts and "'bread;'" and just before M. Pereire also cited from Voltaire, "To forbid the sale of gold and silver is a remnant of barba- "rism; it is at once to wish not to pay your debts, and to "wish to lose your commerce. It is not to wish to pay, because "if a nation is in debt, it must settle its account with the "foreigner; it is to lose your commerce, because gold and "silver are not only the price of commodities, but commodi- "ties themselves." Nothing can be truer than this, but why talk as if the great nations of Europe, as if the great Banks of Europe, as if the Bank of England and the Bank of France were acting so now? The gist of his pamphlet, is that the main policy of both these banks is quite wrong. But these banks only keep a sufficient metallic reserve, and M. Pereire *now* says they ought to keep it. Why, then, did he quote Voltaire against gold and silver? Voltaire meant that you should not keep precious metals which you did not want; M. Pereire seems to quote him for not keeping metals which he admits you *do* want.

It is possible that these quotations from Voltaire and other similar matters may have been inserted by him for the sake of ornament only; that they are to him what a great judge calls "fringe," that they are meant to convey no argument. But if so, we cannot but suggest that a more "unadorned eloquence" is suitable to finance—that a style without "fringe" is better than a style with it—that these accessory appendages have in fact misled persons like ourselves not unaccustomed to economical reading.

But we accept with pleasure M. Pereire's declaration, that he wants to keep a great metallic reserve, and we wish we could be equally satisfied with the means by which he proposes to retain it. He says, "I will not try to explain here "the machinery by which the Bank of France may be sure of "preserving the gold which it could obtain, and would obtain, "by the sale of the Government stock which it possesses." We wish he had explained it, for it is exactly what is the gist of the controversy, and the very point *we* do not know. He adds, "I will confine myself to establish that all things "remaining the same in the actual situation of the Bank, "the sale of this Government stock, which amounts to "6,000,000*l*, would augment of necessity its metallic reserve "by an equal sum.

"This increase would be produced either by the natural "return of the note circulation, which would be paid in by "the buyers of the stock, or by the direct use of these notes "in the purchase of gold to an equal amount." But we could not rely for the maintenance of a good metallic reserve on these means, or anything like them. As to the return of the note circulation when paid in by the buyers of *rentes*, it

reduces the liabilities, it does not fill the till, it does not increase the coin or the bullion. And as to the purchase of gold which M. Pereire speaks of, we at least cannot distinguish it from the mistaken operations of the Bank of France in times past, which we reprobated at the time, which we reprobate now, which M. Pereire is most eager to reprobate. The notion of maintaining the reserve by bringing in notes and buying gold with the notes paid in, appears to us, we will not say ludicrous, but *nearly* ludicrous.

Suppose you buy gold with the notes, how are you to keep it? M. Pereire is anxious to show that the Bank of France did not keep it in times past, that they lost much money in trying to keep it, that which they did was wholly ineffectual. He is clear on their failure, and eloquent on their losses. But how his new system of buying gold with notes is to be different from the old system of buying gold with notes, he does not explain, and we cannot conjecture.

M. Pereire says free trade will bring everything. It brings England food, it will bring England money. Exactly. It will do so on the same terms. You must make the food dear, and you must make the money dear. If you want corn, you must make corn dear; if you want loanable capital, you must make loanable capital dear. Dearness is a sign of scarcity, and cheapness is a sign of plenty; *therefore* it is beneficial to send to the dear market, and beneficial to export from the cheap market. M. Pereire cannot have the comfort of free trade without the preliminary difficulty of free trade. He must not expect that money will go to a country where its price is not increased, more than corn would go to a country where corn was not dear.

M. Pereire says *we* believe in the efficacy of raising the rate of interest. As a fact, all Europe believes in it. We have the critical fact, the specific experiment, before our eyes. The elevation of the rate *does* keep the money, and the reduction of the rate *does* part with the money. We have *a* mode of doing what we wish; it is for M. Pereire to discover an easier and a better mode.

M. Pereire does not like our saying that his pamphlet is "the plaintive cry of impeded adventure," but in this very letter he says, "The elevation of the rate places commerce "and industry in a state of uncertainty and of disastrous "fluctuation; it injures business without substantial reasons, "&c., &c." We only meant that M. Pereire said this. We considered him as the advocate of enterprise, and really he is an excellent advocate. We meant that he complained, and surely this *is* complaining.

THE DANGER OF A *UNIFORM* REDUCTION IN THE BOROUGH SUFFRAGE.

A GREAT many thoughtful politicians but little comprehend, even after the recurring discussions of ten years, the great danger of a present uniform reduction of the borough suffrage. They say: "You see it is only a moderate reduction, a reasonable reduction; it only gives votes to the best of those who "have not now votes; it will not do much harm any how, "and in *theory*, at least, it will do some good." These politicians are quite a different sort of reformers from Mr Cobden, or Mr Bright, or Mr Forster. Mr Forster and Mr Bright are reformers from *choice:* they wish for reform, as a considerable positive good, as a benefit in itself and a help to other benefits; but these politicians are reformers out of *compulsion*. They hear many people, many constituents calling for reform, and they do not like to disagree with them; they think they shall lose their position as Liberals if they disagree with them; so they try to convince themselves that the next reform—*their* reform—will not do much evil, if it does not do much good. Although they hope little advantage, they hope they need fear no great evil,—no general transfer of power from the upper to the lower classes,—nothing which will hurt themselves.

And if we could be sure that the next Reform Bill would be the last, these politicians might be right. Parliament would not agree to, the country would not permit, a revolutionary reform, —a sudden transfer of supreme power from the educated class to the uneducated, from the rich to the poor. The next Bill is sure to be a moderate, plausible, and reasonable Bill; no other will be proposed, because no other would be endured But moderate and plausible Bills never settle great and lasting questions. They are temporary expedients, valuable when they gain time to lessen difficulties,—pernicious when they create precedents to increase difficulties. In a few years another class as intelligent, as well educated as the class now admitted in 1864, will ask to be admitted also. In 1874 they will ask us, "Do for us what you did in 1864 for persons "no better than us." Every ten years there will be new members. There will be an augmented multitude, with augmented votes; the less instructed many will count for more in the constitution, and the more instructed few for less,—the rich will lose by each decennial change, and the poor will gain at each decennial change. The revolution will be gradual, but it will also be effectual.

Those who hope to stop now do not comprehend how public opinion is formed. It is formed by acts and laws more than by speeches and articles. Why should you not concede to class A, what you ten years since granted to a like class? On paper you may answer that. But on *the hustings* can you answer it? Can you get a broad popular argument,—an argument that you can speak at the *top of your voice?* You certainly cannot. Argue as you like, the multitude, the careless, the busy, the coarse multitude, will continue to believe that you are precluded from present refusal by the implied consequences of your former act. They will say shortly, "Do "not talk metaphysics. You cannot distinguish what you "did ten years since from what at present you are asked to "do. Admit that you were formerly wrong, or act now as "you acted then."

We must not forget that ten years hence the question will be just as insidious as it is now. Then, as now, it will be only another slight change. Then, as now, grave and sensible men will say, "Oh it will only admit a few. It wont matter "much. Our constituents wish it, and we have to vote for it. "Do not be *theoretical*, do not be troublesome," and so by a series of steps the uneducated will come to rule, and the educated will come to be ruled.

The most dangerous thing to introduce into a political constitution is an element of *developable simplicity*. The Act of 1832 put a uniform fixed franchise in place of the old English various franchise. It has a simple, intelligible sound, taking to the popular mind, easy to get into the heads of the careless, the unthinking, and the busy; hard to get out of their heads. And it is *developable*. What you have done for the man with a 10*l* rent, you may do for a man with a 9*l* rent, for a man with an 8*l* rent, in the end for a man with no rent at all. By each step you suggest the next step,—by each change you prepare more minds for the next change. The imagination of mankind is limited and restricted. It is guided by the events it recalls—by the precedents it remembers. Even now you can hardly make men believe that there is any reform possible but a uniform suffrage reduction. After another precedent you may give up all hope of convincing them that so simple, so practical, so *authorised* an idea, is not the only idea.

The notion that the next Reform Bill will not be pernicious because it will be small, is not the only wrong notion commonly to be met with as to it. There is another notion which many politicians secretly entertain, or half entertain, but which they are shy of speaking out to others, and very often do not state explicitly to themselves. At heart many believe that, "after "all, a decrease in the borough qualification will be nearly "as much good as harm. In the large boroughs it will un-"questionably be injurious, because it will admit an inde-"pendent poor class. But in small boroughs, the great ma-"jority of boroughs, there is no such class. The new voters "will be a dependent and corruptible class, and by means of "their dependence, by means of their corruption, we strengthen "the influence of property. After the change wealth will "have its way as much as now, perhaps even more than "now. Wealth will have its way; and for all political purposes, "money and mind go together."

As we before observed, this is a sort of secret doctrine only distinctly expressed by a very few persons in very confidential circumstances. But it hangs in an undefined and half expressed shape about many minds, and induces them to assent to and countenance schemes of reform which they would not hear of but for this tacit, latent idea. It is not often confuted because it is not often stated; its strength is in its secrecy, for as soon as it is brought to a distinct discussion it is easy to confute it.

The bare statement is nearly enough. In order to retain the due influence of property and intelligence, it is proposed to rely more and more, as time goes on, on the worst part—the purchasable part of the worst boroughs—the small

boroughs. It is proposed deliberately to augment that base and buyable class as a counterweight to the natural force of the better working class. It is meant to overpower the intelligent operative by buying the bad labourer. Nobody who knows the moral instincts of mankind will suppose that this will be practicable. Morals in the long run are a despotic force in popular Government. A secret Administration may rely on wicked stratagems, but a free Government cannot permanently retain conspicuous elements which annoy the conscience of the nation.

Even now the small boroughs are as bad as we can bear. The commonest political remark of quiet people is—"It is "wonderful Parliament is as good as it is, considering the "means by which it is elected." Local politics in small boroughs are even now as bad, as debasing, as sickening an occupation as any, perhaps more than any, in the present day. "He is respectable in everything but electioneering," is a common description of even a well-to-do inhabitant in such places. It means he is not rascal out of politics, but he is in them. What these boroughs would become with a regular, constant, systematic, intentional increase of the vicious element, it is not easy for honest men to understand. But though it is not easy to conceive what would be their condition, it is easy to foretell what would be their *fate*. The rough but forcible conscience of Englishmen would destroy such contrived nests of foreseen corruption.

And we should not forget that of themselves and without our aid most small boroughs are getting worse and worse. Modern changes give more to cities which have much, and take what they give from towns which have little. The railway takes the trade of the small borough to the big town: day by day the shops of the small borough are poorer, its house rent smaller, its houses more unsaleable, its trade in the larger sense getting evanescent. It is difficult to believe that even if the corrupt element and the dependent element is left as it is, the small boroughs can long be relied on for their present political utility. Many of them of themselves, without our doing anything, will get too small, and therefore too bad, for our purpose. But if we co-operate with natural decay, if we aid an inevitable decline, if by reducing the qualification we add to the corruptible class which diminishing prosperity and declining numbers augment already, we shall make something too bad to last. We shall strengthen the democracy most effectually, for we shall choose to oppose it only by machinery opposed to men's morals, and soon, therefore, to be destroyed.

The conclusion is, that we should not lower the franchise exclusively to *all* boroughs; that by the plan we suggested last week or some other, we give the intelligent operatives their due place by a better and less dangerous expedient.

THE POLITICAL MIND OF THE PAPACY.

The political mind of the Papacy is under the present Pope simply zero;—nay, not even zero, what the mathematicians call a negative quantity. The anti-political mind of the Papacy is at present at its maximum, and has never been more significantly expressed than in the encyclical letter and annexed list of condemned propositions which issued from the Holy See "on the tenth anniversary of the definition of the "dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary "the mother of God." All political conceptions, all properly political institutions, imply an admission and recognition to some extent of the *actual* customs and habits of nations and peoples as fixed conditions of action, just as all physical science recognises the forces of nature, and simply proposes to turn them to account in the best way it can. Any one who does not recognise these customs and habits in a general way as conditions of action, who wants to tear them up by the roots, or, if not, at least to ignore their existence and act as though they were not, no doubt may hold a creed founded on a supernatural principle, but is simply no politician. He is acting on precisely the same assumption as if he opposed or ignored the force of gravitation, the laws of planetary motion, or of chemical action. No doubt he could afford to oppose or ignore these laws if he had a store of supernatural strength with which to abolish or replace them, but then he could not be acting as a man of science at all; he would be founding his action on what science would call "the impossible," on the abolition of science. And this is precisely the principle on which the Pope treats politics. He regards independent political forces as so many impediments to the will of the Church, which the Church will be given power to overcome, not by political means, but by non-political, by supernatural means, by a strength which overrules and dissolves political forces altogether. His politics consist in defying politics, in proclaiming it an evil that political ties, and political desires, and political constitutions as such, should have any existence at all; in decreeing their destruction in so far as and wherever they ask for any independent existence other than that which the Church of Rome accords them. The principles of the encyclical letter simply condemn politics *quâ* politics altogether; complain of nations for feeling any longing for independence, any love of freedom, any desire for unity, any wish for education, any legal instincts, any preference for self-government, any moral tastes, any intellectual wants, that are not rooted in the authority of the Church and sanctioned by her express commands. The Pope does not simply declare his own powers, temporal as well as spiritual, but he goes apparently the length of denying the right of any *other* temporal power but his own to exist at all, in matters which affect even indirectly popular religion. For example, here are two of the eighty errors he condemns as heretical:—"41. The civil government, even when exercised by a "heretic sovereign, possesses an indirect and negative power "over religious affairs—('Let. Apost.' August 22, 1851.) "42. In a legal conflict between the two powers, civil "law ought to prevail.—(Id. ibid.)" From which condemnation we suppose we are to infer that the civil Government, at all events when exercised by a heretic sovereign, possesses no power, even negative and indirect, over religious affairs; and that in a legal conflict between the two powers, the law of the Church ought to override the law of the civil power. He demands of Catholics then to ignore entirely the power of the English State over its ecclesiastical legislation and property, which is certainly "an indirect and "negative power over religious affairs." The Pope in these propositions declares it heretical to admit the force of any legislation which has the effect of clashing with the claims of the Catholic Church to be the sole instructor of the people. Here are two more condemned errors:—"77. In "the present day it is no longer necessary that the Catholic "religion shall be held as the only religion of the State, to the "exclusion of all other modes of worship.—(All. 'Nemo "'vestrûm,' July 26, 1855.)—78. Whence it has been wisely "provided by the law, in some countries called Catholic, that "emigrants shall enjoy the free exercise of their own worship. "—(All. 'Acerbissimum,' September 27, 1852.)"—Whence we suppose we may infer that all good Catholics are bound to think that the Catholic religion ought to be established and to be the only established religion in every State, and that all heretics should be denied the free exercise of their modes of worship. English Catholics therefore, wishing to be orthodox, ought to be in favour of denying all sects, including the Established Church, the free exercise of their own mode of worship, and forcing the religion of a small minority on the nation.

But it will be said, that this is absurd,—the Pope could not mean that. Like any other sane politician, he must mean simply that, deferring to the force of facts, true Catholics should reserve the right of Catholicism to tyrannise and monopolise so soon as it gets the power. The sanctity of the right cannot be overborne by mere acquiescence in the force of circumstances. To which the Pope's list of condemned errors replies by condemning as heretical this, amongst others, that, "61. The happy injustice of a fact inflicts no injury upon the sanctity of right.—(All. 'Jamdudum cernimus,' March 18, 1861.)" In other words we suppose the Pope means that an "unjust fact"—like freedom of worship for any other than the Roman Catholics for example—does inflict an injury on the sanctity of right; and if it does, we suppose no good Catholic should acquiesce in it, but strain to the utmost against it.

In a word, there is no one subject on which the Pope does not assert the absolute right of the Church to ignore when she must, to overthrow when she can, political facts that impede her action. Even if a man believes what is heresy, he is not to be free to profess it: the Church may always exercise its power without the toleration or assent of the civil Government; the Church takes precedence of all civil and secular rights whatever; the Church has the power to prescribe the conditions of all education; and no education is right that has not

her sanction; the State has no right to present Bishops without the sanction of the Pope; the Church alone can regulate marriage; the limits of science are to be determined by the Church;—these, and a number of other propositions equally monstrous, are all founded on the notion, that after the Church has had absolute power granted her to rule life as she pleases, and availed herself as much of the secular arm to assist her arrangements as she wishes,—then, and then only, the residue of civil power which she does not care to use may be handed over to the civil Government. As to recognising any conditions within which alone the Church is to work,—the Pope entirely declines it. For her there are no conditions. She works without any view to the force of facts. An old fact and a new fact, a strong fact and a weak fact, to her, who bases herself on the impossible, are alike. She takes no account of the relative strength of existing tendencies, but denounces the universal and impregnable as calmly as insulated and feeble efforts, against what she infallibly determines as the right. Politics do not exist for her. If all the intelligence and all the soberest prudence, and all the manliest earnestness of all the nations be against her, it is as nothing. She acts under none but supernatural conditions. She regards such opposition only as an "unjust fact" to be abolished.

This being the present temper of the Court of Rome, it seems to us very obvious that the reaction against it which has set in even amongst the Roman Catholic Powers themselves must proceed very rapidly. Napoleon and Victor Emanuel are no longer the only unnatural sons of the Church. She has a quarrel about the Concordat with Austria, a controversy concerning the law of mortmain with Belgium, and even Spain is beginning to talk of the necessity of following in the track of the other Powers. The Pope's encyclical letter is one of the weakest and silliest productions that the most fallible of all Powers ever issued. But it is a new link in a great chain of events tending to strengthen free governments and popular rights all over Europe, and to bring into discredit the advocates of absolutisms, whether conscientious like the Pope's, or unscrupulous like the Emperor of Russia's.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The returns issued by the Board of Trade, embracing the first eleven months of the present year, give the annexed value of the shipments of British goods and produce during that period:—

	£
1862	113,280,779
1863	132,135,368
1864	148,340,865

It appears, therefore, that the increase in the exports this year, compared with the corresponding period in 1863, amounts to 16,205,497*l*, and with 1862, 35,060,086*l*. For *November* only, the figures are:—

	£
1862	9,761,510
1863	12,758,323
1864	12,065,213

The decrease compared with 1863 is 693,110*l*; but compared with 1862, there is an increase of 2,303,703*l*.

During the first *ten* months, the imports of foreign and colonial produce were valued as under:—

	£
1862	140,315,024
1863	156,561,228
1864	181,283,856

In *October* only, the imports were:—

	£
1862	19,039,526
1863	20,394,503
1864	20,309,746

The following table shows the increase and decrease on the exports of the principal articles in the first *eleven* months in the present and past year:—

Articles.	1863. £	1864. £	Increase. £	Decrease. £
Alkali	811,757	835,498	23,741	...
Apparel, &c.	2,468,023	2,281,817	...	186,205
Arms (small fire)	819,220	295,142	...	534,078
Beer and ale	1,539,199	1,594,917	55,718	...
Coals, &c.	3,456,512	3,829,084	372,772	...
Cotton yarn	7,114,625	8,414,521	1,299,897	...
Manufactures—Piece goods	33,428,867	40,769,842	7,340,975	...
Thread	629,696	709,410	79,714	...
Earthenware and porcelain	1,228,021	1,319,441	91,420	...
Haberdashery and millinery	3,959,552	4,460,683	501,131	...
Hardware and cutlery	3,445,691	3,812,804	367,113	...
Leather, wrought, boots and shoes	1,234,701	1,333,651	98,950	...
Linen yarn	2,276,932	2,821,913	544,981	...
Linen manufactures — Piece goods	5,294,413	6,993,519	1,709,106	...
Thread	467,308	445,086	...	22,222
Machinery—Steam engines	1,462,658	1,435,073	...	27,585
Other sorts	2,519,403	2,936,250	416,847	...
Metals—Iron—pig	1,233,217	1,332,451	99,234	...
Bar, &c.	2,316,076	2,414,372	98,296	...
Railroad	3,073,025	3,050,978	...	...
Cast	667,145	612,475	...	54,670
Hoop, sheet, &c.	1,509,144	1,652,262	143,128	...
Wrought	1,966,517	2,068,007	101,590	...
Steel, unwrought	851,182	824,910	...	26,272
Copper, unwrought	1,132,542	535,963	...	596,579
Wrought	2,394,591	2,617,030	212,439	...
Lead, pig	720,323	712,084	...	8,239
Tin plates	1,200,126	1,189,119	...	11,007
Oil, seed	905,318	1,137,339	231,821	...
Silk manufactures	1,305,985	1,360,015	54,030	...
Woollen and worsted yarn	4,674,146	5,053,383	379,237	...
Manufactures	3,694,241	4,256,709	562,468	...
Blankets	689,483	724,350	34,867	...
Carpets and druggets	737,570	837,476	99,906	...
Worsted stuffs & waistcoatings	7,431,899	10,148,969	2,717,079	...

The following table shows the increase and decrease in the imports of the most important articles in the first *ten* months of the present and past year:—

Articles.	1863. £	1864. £	Increase. £	Decrease. £
Coffee, raw	3,363,410	3,048,504	...	314,906
Wheat	10,334,800	9,421,770	...	913,030
Barley	2,299,177	1,398,857	...	900,320
Oats	2,094,852	1,505,643	...	589,209
Peas	430,934	345,802	...	85,132
Beans	586,689	266,964	...	319,725
Indian corn or maize	3,813,225	1,537,027	...	2,276,198
Wheatmeal and flour	2,872,204	2,579,280	...	292,924
Cotton, raw	37,675,165	62,098,915	24,423,750	...
Cotton manufactures not made up	805,124	691,959	...	113,165
Flax	3,248,137	4,609,134	1,360,997	...
Fruit—Currants	539,340	370,877	...	168,463
Raisins	338,288	223,766	...	114,522
Guano	2,318,594	1,069,698	...	1,248,896
Hemp	1,394,316	1,446,634	52,318	...
Jute	1,296,342	1,980,602	684,260	...
Hides	2,101,564	1,916,669	...	184,895
Metals—Copper	1,577,052	1,669,562	92,510	...
Provisions	6,556,207	7,390,647	833,440	...
Rice	1,240,520	1,134,317	...	106,203
Seeds—Flax and linseed	2,568,851	2,902,397	333,546	...
Silk—Raw	7,612,056	4,833,500	...	2,778,556
Thrown	55,491	110,416	54,925	...
Broadstuffs	2,946,151	3,530,934	584,783	...
Silk or satin ribbons	1,177,632	1,088,037	...	89,595
Velvet or plush	411,731	365,481	...	46,250
Spirits—Rum	509,816	446,372	...	63,444
Brandy	927,196	1,397,233	470,037	...
Sugar—Unrefined	10,365,105	12,642,537	2,277,432	...
Refined or sugar candy	423,143	1,570,892	1,147,749	...
Tallow	1,348,137	1,139,771	...	205,366
Tea	7,962,061	6,618,449	...	1,343,612
Timber—Deals, battens, &c.	4,771,285	4,801,805	30,520	...
Not sawn or split	4,016,371	3,653,458	...	362,913
Tobacco—Unstemmed	991,513	1,195,565	204,052	...
Wine	3,622,601	4,424,797	802,196	...
Wool	9,448,592	12,913,669	3,465,077	...
Woollen manufactures	1,336,539	1,454,699	118,160	...

The re-exports of the principal articles of foreign and colonial produce in the first *eleven* months were as follows:—

		1862.	1863.	1864.
Coffee	lbs	53,849,715	65,356,575	74,426,590
Cotton	cwts	1,814,905	1,934,841	2,052,778
Quicksilver	lbs	947,468	1,497,163	2,848,866
Rice	cwts	1,148,171	1,496,261	1,587,339
Pepper	lbs	11,689,564	10,166,171	11,723,336
Tea		25,465,652	24,147,404	26,244,021
Tobacco, unstemmed		11,641,790	8,725,881	11,751,486

The following are the totals of wine imported and entered for home consumption respectively in the eleven months ended November 30, 1863 and 1864:—

Entered for Home Consumption at each Class of Duty.

	Imported. 1863. gals	Imported. 1864. gals	Entered for Home Consumption. 1863. gals	Entered for Home Consumption. 1864 gals
Red wine	5,126,742	5,467,575	4,164,185	4,566,098
White wine	7,475,412	8,854,274	5,457,301	6,003,174
Total of wine	12,602,154	14,321,849	9,621,486	10,569,272

Red Wine.	1863. gals.	1864. gals.
Under 26 degrees	969,923	1,143,802
— 45 — to April 3, 1863; under 42 deg. from that date	2,978,578	3,214,067
42 degrees and upwards from April 3, 1863	5,969	12,030
In bottles: under 40 deg. to April 3, 1863; under 42 deg. from that date	209,715	196,259
Arrears unclassed at old duty	...	...
Total	4,164,185	4,566,098

White Wine.		
Under 26 degrees	203,740	249,135
— 45 — to April 3, 1863; under 42 deg. from that date	4,581,922	4,985,482
42 degrees and upwards from April 3, 1863	12,791	20,664
In bottles: under 40 deg. to April 3, 1863; under 42 deg. from that date	658,848	747,893
Arrears unclassed at old duty	...	...
Total	5,457,301	6,003,174

The following is an account of the quantities of certain principal articles of imported merchandise (subject to duties of Customs) remaining in the bonded warehouses of the United Kingdom on the 30th Nov., 1864, compared with the quantities in warehouse on the 30th Nov., 1863:—

		1863.	1864.
Cocoa	lbs	5,183,392	4,577,460
Coffee		27,141,571	30,790,717
Fruit—Currants	cwts	493,775	340,026
Raisins		75,716	36,151
Spices—Pepper	lbs	8,970,681	9,816,043
Spirits—Rum	proof gallons	9,057,122	7,829,602
Brandy		3,062,531	4,684,642
Sugar—Refined and candy	cwts	88,267	200,403
Unrefined—Equal to white clayed		27,332	91,570

	1863.		1864.
Not equal to white clayed but equal brown clayed	878,504	.....	1,498,316
Not equal to brown clayed	2,131,946	.....	2,547,636
Quality not ascertained	...	.....	...
Total unrefined	3,037,802	.....	4,137,531
Sugar—Molasses	160,796	.....	152,414
Tea ....lbs	37,564,467	.....	39,655,223
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	55 505,515	.....	56,245,501
Manufactured and Snuff	1,514,230	.....	3,716,707
Wine—From British Possessions...gals	128,661	.....	77,644
Holland	160,918	.....	160,472
France	1,174 682	.....	1,244,554
Portugal and Madeira	3,664,905	.....	4,095,391
Spain and the Canaries	5,306,395	.....	7,435,529
Italy—Naples and Sicily	299,742	.....	296,106
Other countries	517,629	.....	485,397
Mixed in bond	910,528	.....	667,315
Total of wine	12,073,460	.....	14,462,408

MONSIEUR PEREIRE'S LETTER.

A M. le rédacteur en chef de L'ECONOMIST.

Monsieur le rédacteur,

Les droits de la critique sont fort étendus, je le reconnais, mais ils ne sauraient aller jusqu'à dénaturer la pensée d'un auteur et à incriminer gratuitement ses intentions.

C'est ce qui a été fait cependant à mon égard, à votre insu sans doute, dans l'article que vous venez de publier sur mon écrit ; *De la Banque et de l'organisation du crédit en France.*

J'aurais lieu d'être surpris d'un semblable procédé, étranger à vos habitudes, si je n'étais fondé à penser, d'après le ton même de cet article, d'après surtout l'usage qu'on en fait ici, qu'il n'a pu être inspiré par votre rédaction ordinairement plus courtoise et mieux informée.

M. Pereire nie ou semble nier, dit l'auteur de cet article, *qu'il soit nécessaire de conserver un stock métallique ;* et, partant de cette énonciation, il se donne le plaisir facile d'une victoire assurée.

J'ai dit précisément le contraire, Monsieur, et ce que je me suis le plus attaché à démontrer, *c'est la nécessité d'un réserve métallique suffisante.*

Permettez-moi de citer à l'appui de cette assertion les deux paragraphes suivans de ma brochure, page 8 :

"Entre autres garanties que l'Etat a le droit et le devoir de "faire observer il faut placer en première ligne trois condi-"tions essentielles, à savoir : l'existence d'un capital propor-"tionné à l'importance des services à rendre, la disponibilité "incessante de ce capital et le maintien d'un *encaisse suffi-"sant pour assurer constamment la convertibilité des billets en "espèces.*"

"Hors de là, il n'y a que trouble et confusion, danger de "crises sans cesse renaissantes, craintes sérieuses de réta-"blissement du cours forcé."

Il est évident, comme vous le voyez, monsieur, qu'un dissentiment quelconque ne saurait exister entre nous sur le fait même de la nécessité d'une réserve métallique ; il ne pourrait naître qu'à l'occasion des moyens à employer pour former et entretenir cette réserve.

L'auteur de l'article en question croit à l'efficacité de l'élévation du taux de l'escompte, et cette pratique, à mes yeux, est sans valeur ; elle est non-seulement fausse et dangereuse de sa nature, mais funeste à tous les intérêts, ceux de la Banque exceptés.

Elle place le commerce et l'industrie dans un état d'incertitude et de mobilité désespérant, elle entrave les affaires sans motifs réels, la relation entre l'offre et la demande des capitaux ne pouvant pas changer d'un jour à l'autre, dans la proportion qu'indiquent les fluctuations du taux de l'escompte, enfin elle ne peut agir, en aucun cas, qu'en produisant dans les affaires un ralentissement général, la suspension même de toute activité dans certaines industries.

A quelle autre cause pourrait-on attribuer l'augmentation qui s'est manifestée récemment dans l'encaisse de notre Banque, lorsque l'analyse de ses comptes démontre qu'elle provient uniquement de la réduction du portefeuille et de l'accroissement des sommes sans emploi déposées en compte-courant.

La quantité même des billets en circulation a diminuée, ce qui est une nouvelle preuve de ce que j'avance.

Poursuivant le système adopté de me représenter comme indifférent à l'existence d'une réserve métallique, ce qui est le contraire de la vérité, votre rédacteur me blâme de critiquer le moyen, employé quelquefois par les Banques, de se procurer de l'or par le procédé d'une émission surabondante de billets, et de donner la préférence à la *vente de quelques fractions d'une richesse véritable*, suivant ses propres expressions, comme, par exemple, celle des rentes que possède la Banque de France.

Cependant, Monsieur, nul n'ignore les tristes résultats de l'expérience si souvent et si infructueusement tentée par les Banques d'acheter de l'or avec des promesses de rembourser cet or à vue, au lieu de le faire avec une *richesse véritable.*

Pendant les années 1855, 1856, et 1857, la Banque de France a fait sur une très grande échelle des achats de cette nature au moyen d'émissions supplémentaires de billets ; mais, comme ces billets excédaient les besoins de la circulation, jamais elle n'a pu parvenir à les y maintenir.

Durant cette période, ces achats d'or se sont élevés au chiffre énorme d'UN MILLIARD TROIS CENT QUATRE-VINGT-QUATRE MILLIONS DE FRANCS, et, à cette opération, renouvelée de la fable du tonneau des Danaïdes, la Banque de France a perdu une somme de QUINZE MILLIONS HUIT CENT QUATRE-VINGT-TREIZE MILLE FRANCS, sans aucun profit, si ce n'est pour les changeurs ou pour les banquiers connus pour se livrer habituellement au commerce des métaux précieux.

Je n'essayerai pas d'expliquer ici le mécanisme extrêmement simple à l'aide duquel la Banque de France pourrait être sûre de conserver l'or qu'elle pourrait obtenir et qu'elle obtiendrait réellement par la vente des rentes qu'elle possède ; l'évidence ne se démontre pas.

Je me bornerai seulement à établir que toutes choses restant en l'état dans la situation actuelle de la Banque, la vente de ces rentes, qui s'élèvent au chiffre de 150 millions de francs, aurait pour effet certain d'augmenter d'une manière absolue son encaisse métallique de la même somme.

Cette augmentation serait produite, en effet, soit par le mouvement naturel du retour dans la circulation des billets qui en auraient été retirés pour solder les rentes vendues, soit par l'emploi direct de ces mêmes billets ainsi rentrés dans ses caisses pour acheter de l'or en quantité correspondante au chiffre de ces rentes.

L'or ainsi obtenu ne pourrait plus sortir des caisses de la Banque que par l'effect d'un nouveau développement d'affaires.

Dans ce cas, la Banque devrait recourir à l'augmentation de son capital pour satisfaire aux nouveaux besoins qui se seraient manifestés.

Mais ici, on accumule les objections sur la difficulté d'obtenir cet accroissement de capital en temps utile.

"A la longue, dit-on, ce résultat peut être atteint ou peut "être manqué, mais il peut s'écouler tout d'abord des mois "entiers sans solution."

Permettez-moi de répondre que cette prétendue difficulté n'existe point, et sans qu'il soit nécessaire d'indiquer ici les moyens nombreux de la surmonter, je me bornerai à vous dire qu'il suffirait de faire comme toutes les compagnies d'assurances qui, n'ayant besoin que d'un capital de garantie, n'exigent pas le versement intégral du montant de leurs actions et stipulent certaines garanties, au besoin le dépôt de *fonds publics* pour la portion du capital non appelée, portion qui demeure réservée pour certains cas extraordinaires.

Je le regrette, Monsieur, mais tous les raisonnemens de l'auteur de l'article n'ont pu réussir à me prouver que la réalisation des valeurs qu'on possède, de celles surtout qui ont un cours constant sur le marché, comme les fonds d'un grand Etat, ne soit pas pour les Banques, comme pour tout le monde, le moyen le plus sûr de remplir ses caisses.

Je ne puis pas davantage partager les craintes qu'il éprouve, relativement à la possibilité d'approvisionner régulièrement une nation en métaux précieux ; je ne saurais pas plus m'en préoccuper que l'illustre Cobden, mon ami, et Robert Peel, ce grand homme d'Etat, ne se préoccupaient du danger de la famine qui pouvait, selon quelques alarmistes, résulter, pour l'Angleterre, de la liberté du commerce des grains.

On a pu le voir, jamais l'Angleterre n'a été si bien alimentée de toutes choses que depuis l'établissement du *free-trade.* Soyez convaincu que l'approvisionnement d'un pays en métaux précieux rentre dans la loi générale qui règle le mouvement de toutes les autres marchandises, et que la fixation plus ou moins arbitraire du taux de l'intérêt par les Banques est absolument sans influence sur l'abondance ou la rareté du numéraire.

Les points de doctrine étant écartés, je ne puis me taire sur les sentimens que vous m'attribuez et qui auraient pu être le mobile de l'écrit que je viens de publier.

L'auteur de l'article auquel je réponds croit qu'il doit être le fruit de l'irritation que m'auraient causée les mesures de la Banque de France, comme étant particulièrement lié avec la

partie la plus entreprenante du commerce français; et à l'imitation de quelques journaux obscurs, au service de rancunes ou de spéculations privées, peut-être, à votre insu, sous la même inspiration, il affirme que ma brochure n'est que *le cri plaintif de l'esprit d'aventure se sentant entravé.*

Il suffit de vous signaler, pour que vous la regrettiez, une pareille appréciation des entreprises patronées par des hommes qui, non seulement ont été mêlés depuis trente années à toutes les grandes affaires d'utilité publique de ce siècle, mais qui les ont suivies et menées à bien, de concert avec les plus puissantes maisons de l'Europe, sans en excepter celles de votre pays; je me bornerai à vous dire qu'aucune de ces entreprises n'est restée en souffrance, qu'aucune n'a eu à réclamer le concours de la Banque de France, que ni moi, ni mon frère, ni le Crédit mobilier, n'ont jamais eu besoin de cet établissement; que nous lui avons donné du crédit au lieu d'en recevoir, comme le témoigne le chiffre élevé des sommes que nous avons habituellement en dépôt, dans ses caisses, sans intérêts.

En effet, le solde créditeur du Crédit Mobilier, à la Banque de France, est, en ce moment, de 25 millions de francs, et il a souvent dépassé ce chiffre dans le courant de la présente année, alors même que la dernière crise financière sévissait avec la plus grande intensité.

Il y a un an notamment, au moment où l'encaisse métallique de la Banque était tombé au chiffre le plus bas, si nous avions été animés des sentimens de malveillance que vous nous supposez, n'aurions-nous pas pu, en retirant nos capitaux, plonger la Banque de France dans les plus cruels embarras?

Pour ceux qui nous connaissent, je n'ai pas besoin de dire que de semblables actes ne peuvent entrer dans notre pensée, et que, malgré les attaques passionnées dont nous sommes l'objet, je n'aurais pas parlé d'une semblable possibilité, si aujourd'hui l'encaisse de la Banque de France n'atteignait un chiffre double de celui où il était tombé à cette époque.

La brochure que je viens de publier est considérée, par votre rédacteur, comme un manifeste du Crédit mobilier. Je dois, par conséquent, déclarer que ma qualité de fondateur du Crédit mobilier n'a aucun rapport avec cette brochure; tous les fondateurs de cet établissement ne partagent pas les principes qui y sont exposés; ces principles ont été, de ma part, depuis près de quarante années, l'objet des plus sérieuses méditations, et, avant d'avoir été fortifiés par une pratique, qui a acquis une assez grande notoriété, ils avaient été puisés, non à une expérience de Bourse, mais à la source des plus grands maîtres de la science économique.

A ce dernier titre, je croyais avoir droit à plus d'égards de la part de votre journal.

Agréez, etc. ISAAC PEREIRE.

Agriculture.

THE FARMING OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

HERTFORDSHIRE is a pleasant county. The air is salubrious, the soil for the most part of fair quality and capable of great improvement under liberal treatment. There are, perhaps, more country mansions of a moderate character than in any other county in England of equal extent, but there are few very large estates. The extent of woodland and the prevalence of timber trees and small inclosures, with the usual accompaniment, game preservation, constitute in this county, as in many others, formidable obstacles to good farming. To lovers of the picturesque, Hertfordshire has many charms. The winding shady lanes, the quaint old-fashioned farm-houses and cottages, the pretty parks and pleasant-looking country houses, with the universally and entirely rural character of the scenery, appeal more to those who like to linger on memories of the past, than to those who would rather see greater enterprise exhibited in the pursuits of husbandry. The labouring classes of Hertfordshire are noted for their rusticity and rudeness, proving that numerous resident gentry and clergy do not produce the same civilising effect upon the rural labourers as high farming and active agricultural enterprise.

Probably the agriculture of Hertfordshire is impeded by somewhat similar causes to those which are said to interfere with agricultural improvement in the northern manufacturing districts, namely, that many of the landed proprietors are connected with some business in the metropolis from whence they derive much of their resources, and consequently are less solicitous to turn their landed property to the best account than they might be if their incomes depended mainly on their land. Hence the prevalence of game preserves, and the strong hold unprofitable woodlands and rough hedge-rows have on the regard of the proprietors.

There is, however, considerable freedom from prejudice amongst many of the landowners of the county, of which some instances were shown at the meeting of the Herts Agricultural Society on which we commented some months since, and we believe and hope that this almost metropolitan county will ere long partake largely of the impulse and improvement which low prices for grain will inevitably give to English husbandry.

The last number of the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal contains the essay on the "Agriculture of Hertfordshire," to which the Society's prize has been adjudged, and though the writer, Mr H. Evershed, takes a somewhat narrow and technical view of the functions of an agricultural essayist, he yet affords some glimpses of the general state of husbandry in the county. He notices "that though the woods and timber are not conducive to good farming, they are, by their luxuriance, evidences of good land, and are amongst the local attractions which have caused an unusual number of country seats to be scattered over the county."

The soil, save where the chalk comes to the surface, is a mixture of clay, loam, and gravel, more usually heavy than light, well provided with natural drainage by numerous streams, by inequalities of surface, and "by the chalk substratum which underlies nearly all the county at various depths." The area of the county is 428,143 acres. The population in 1861 was 177,452 persons. The average annual rainfall is about 25 inches. It is, in fact, one of the driest counties in England. In the southern parts of the county there is much grass land, chiefly used for hay-growing, but nearly all the rest of the county is under arable culture. Arthur Young occupied a farm in North Mymms, in this county, the soil of which was a poor gravel, of which he said "A nabob's fortune would sink in the attempt to raise good crops in such a country." It must be admitted that South of Hatfield the soil is in many places a mixture of clay and gravel, by no means attractive to the farmer. Of this land, however, a late farmer who knew it well said, "it is unkindly but not ungrateful," and in the hands of a man at once cautious and liberal in his treatment, such land has been found not unproductive. Of a farm in this part of the county not less than two-thirds should be in permanent grass, and hay for sale with a moderate dairy, and rearing some of the young stock will be found the safest system of cultivation. An industrious farmer with some capital may do very well here, but the larger capitalists must go to the more northerly parts of the county.

And there is good farming in the county, though it may not be the rule. Mr Evershed says, "On some estates a great improvement has been effected by removing superfluous fences; but the land, especially when heavy, is often encumbered with trees to such an extent as to be quite incompatible with good farming," and he afterwards says he desires "to give an accurate account of the usual system of farming without needlessly dwelling on defects; and *this is not an easy task.* In general, on every variety of soil, good and bad management are blended together with such slight shades of difference that a picture of their general aspect could hardly be drawn." He therefore thinks it more "agreeable to find for description examples of skilful management, such as are alone worthy of being copied."

Now this bias towards painting the local agriculture too much *couleur de rose*, forms one of the main defects in the Prize Essays of the Royal Agricultural Society. No doubt local examples of good farming should be given, but not dwelt upon exclusively, and the inferior farming, which forms the general system of the district, referred to only slightly and incidentally. The writer then plunges into details where our limits do not permit us to follow him. One plan very common in Herts is to sow a crop of oats after the wheat of an ordinary four-course rotation, rendering the rotation a five-course one, and this he considers to be "the weakest point in the farming of this county." Tartarian oats are usually thus sown, and about five quarters to the acre are seldom exceeded.

Fattening early lambs for the London market, is practised with considerable success on the light-land farms, though the most conspicuous example of such management, by Mr Lattimore at Wheathampstead, is not mentioned by the essayist. On the heavier farms, stock-keeping and the growth of roots have occupied quite a secondary place, but the low price of grain and the high prices of wool and meat have led the farmers here, as elsewhere, to a pretty general conclusion that more attention must be paid to and more dependence placed on stock, even upon the stronger soils. It is said, "Two opposite methods have of late been adopted for improving on the common system; the increase of returns from corn, by more efficient tillage and the use of artificial manures; or else the growth of roots and rape for early folding, or for feeding in yards, or on the clovers in early spring."

He thinks that "the root cultivation which some heavy-land farmers have successfully practised is never remunerative unless accompanied by a thorough knowledge of the art of stock-feeding." This we believe to be true, but that knowledge must be acquired by all farmers, for it is only by the combination of improved cultivation with stock-keeping of some kind that farming will be henceforth rendered profitable. To rely on artificial manures is quite hopeless. Chalking the land is a very old and a very effective mode of improvement in Hertfordshire. In nearly every part of the county chalk is to be got at a greater or less depth. The chalk is raised by buckets through a shaft, which is done by chalk drawers, who charge 5½d per load of 20 bushels. The usual dressing is from 50 to 70 loads per acre. The benefit of a chalking extends over many years.

The trade in farm produce with London forms an important part of Hertfordshire husbandry. Hay and straw are sent up from all but the most remote parts of the county, often as far as 30 miles. Manure, soot, &c., are brought back. Mr Evershed says that "in intelligent hands this traffic has, in many instances, permanently raised the condition of the land.....The occupiers of some such farms have been enabled to double their produce, and more than double their gross receipts. So much more profitable may be the marketing of produce and the purchase of manure than making meat and manure at home." Many of the Hertfordshire farmers make contracts with the large horsekeepers in London to supply them with all their straw and hay and to take all their manure. In this way the very best manure is obtained, all the working horses in London being highly fed. With one more fact we must close this notice, and it is a notable one.

Mr Lawes, of Rothamstead, the world-known agricultural experimentalist, is so satisfied that no permanent injury can be done to land by the occupiers, that he has let a farm of 400 acres for 21 years "*without any restrictions as to cropping.*"

Mr Richard Oakley, of Lawrence End, affords a striking example of high farming, and it is worthy of remark that in so farming highly he has not introduced any system from another district, but has modified and improved the system of the county. This is a point sometimes overlooked by earnest improvers, especially where the amateur element is present.

Foreign Correspondence

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Friday.

The *Moniteur* has published the following return of the Bank of France, made up to the 29th inst. The return for the previous week is added :—

DEBTOR.	Dec. 29, 1864. f	c		Dec. 22, 1864. f	c
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	0	.....	182,500,000	0
Profits, in addition to capital	6,923,915	8	.....	6,912,460	91
Reserve of the bank and branches	22,105,750	14	.....	22,105,750	14
New reserve	4,000,000	0	.....	4,000,000	0
Notes in circulation and at the branches	726,212,275	0	.....	721,487,475	0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces	7,427,596	1	.....	5,774,783	36
Treasury account	122,312,552	55	.....	103,359,256	6
Accounts current at Paris	146,645,887	84	.....	133,089,007	48
Ditto in the provinces	24,675,970	0	.....	20,104,508	0
Dividends payable	14,222,805	75	.....	1,995,935	75
Various discounts	739,981	57	.....	21,660,290	29
Re-discounts	2,789,444	5	.....	2,588,735	17
Sundries	9,703,947	87	.....	9,415,957	45
	1,270,310,135	86	.....	1,237,994,159	61

CREDITOR.	f	c		f	c
Cash and bullion	353,969,767	16	.....	364,004,378	83
Commercial bills overdue	620,025	59	.....	708,763	66
Ditto discounted in Paris	303,839,895	83	.....	274,518,191	83
Ditto in the branches	293,317,935	0	.....	287,085,185	0
Advances on bullion in Paris	15,675,431	55	.....	13,269,585	15
Ditto in the provinces	4,955,184	0	.....	4,869,184	0
Ditto on public securities in Paris	15,079,800	0	.....	14,687,200	0
Ditto in the provinces	7,931,350	0	.....	7,595,550	0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares	26,742,900	0	.....	26,543,800	0
Ditto in the provinces	17,256,550	0	.....	16,787,150	0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris	534,800	0	.....	548,500	0
Ditto in the provinces	401,950	0	.....	414,750	0
Ditto to the State	60,000,000	0	.....	60,000,000	0
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	14	.....	12,980,750	14
Ditto other securities	36,696,737	91	.....	36,696,737	91
Securities held	100,000,000	0	.....	100 000,000	0
Hotel and property of the bank and branches	8,392,592	0	.....	8,348,078	0
Expenses of management	2,756	0	.....	2,849,239	24
Sundries	5,916,711	18	.....	6,083,115	85
	1,270,310,135	86	.....	1,237,994,159	61

Some hope had been entertained that the Bank of France would to-day make a new reduction in the rate of discount; but none was announced at the Bourse, and the weekly return which appeared after Bourse hours, shows that the Bank could not with prudence have effected one, its stock of coin and bullion having declined by upwards of 4,000,000f, and its note liability having increased by more than 4,725,000f, whilst its private deposits are 14,727,000f more :—added to which the Bank of England has not modified its rate. As regards the amount of bills discounted, the return shows that the Bank has been more indulgent to commerce, there being an augmentation therein of rather more than 35,554,000f.

The Bourse during the greater part of the week manifested much uncertainty; but to-day there has been a marked improvement in quotations, compared with those of yesterday, and a feeling of confidence has prevailed. This is owing to the note of the *Moniteur* about budgets given below, being interpreted to mean that there is decidedly to be no loan and no raising of money by extraordinary means. Subjoined are the week's quotations :—that of the Bank of France of to-day is ex-dividend.

	Dec. 22. f	c		Dec. 29. f	c
Four-and-a-Half (cash)	93	80	.....	93	70
Fours (cash)	82	50	.....	83	0
Threes	65	80	.....	66	0
Thirty years' bonds	440	0	.....	445	0
Bank of France	3550	0	.....	3450	0
Credit Foncier	1230	0	.....	1275	0
Austrian Credit Foncier	648	75	.....	655	0

	Dec. 22. f	c		Dec. 29. f	c
Credit Mobilier	931	25	.....	958	75
Societe Generale	571	25	.....	578	75
Comptoir d'Escompte	947	50	.....	995	0
Italian Loan	65	45	.....	66	40
Mexican Loan	50½		.....	50⅝	
Northern Railway	995	0	.....	1007	50
Orleans	850	0	.....	865	0
Ditto, new	777	50	.....	795	0
Eastern	493	75	.....	505	0
Mediterranean	881	25	.....	895	0
Western	515	0	.....	530	0
Southern	583	75	.....	588	75
Austrian	435	0	.....	441	25
South Austrian Lombard	505	0	.....	515	0
Transatlantiques Francais	530	0	.....	537	50
Messageries Imperiales	792	50	.....	800	0
Credit Foncier Bonds of 1,000f at 3 per cent.	880	0	.....	880	0
Do. Coupons, 500f, 3 per cent.	447	50	.....	437	50
Do. do. 500f, 4 — ...	450	0	.....	448	75
Do. do. new, 500f, 4 — ...	460	0	.....	461	25
Do do. 100f, 3 — ...	92	50	.....	90	0
Do. do. 100f, 4 — ...	92	50	.....	92	50
Do do. Communales, 500f	382	50	.....	382	50

A measure of some gravity has been taken by the Government in respect to the Bank of Savoy. The Minister of Finance some time ago received complaints that serious irregularities had been committed by certain of the directors of the Bank at Annecy, and that in particular they had employed funds in a manner not authorised by the statutes: he was also informed that they had taken measures for "packing" an approaching meeting of the shareholders in such a way as to secure the adoption of any accounts and any resolutions they might choose to present. His Excellency ordered an investigation into the matter, and the upshot was that the statements made to him were found in the main to be exact. The meeting which had been called was accordingly prevented; and in consequence some of the directors whose powers had expired, could neither be elected nor replaced. Under those circumstances several of the largest shareholders petitioned the Minister to take measures for protecting their interests. His Excellency thinking the prayer reasonable, advised the Emperor to place the Bank of Savoy under sequestration; and His Majesty by decree dated the 24th of this month has done so. Its situation will now necessarily be subjected to a rigorous examination by practical accountants, and, if need be, by legal authorities also. The Bank of Savoy has latterly occupied a somewhat prominent place in the public eye, on account of Messrs Pereire having laboured to obtain for it the extension to France of the privilege of issuing notes which it enjoys in Savoy. But these gentlemen were not on the Board of Directors, and, consequently, the sequestration is in no wise directed against them.

The following is the text of the decree of sequestration :—

"Whereas the general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Savoy, convoked in execution of the statutes, could not be held on the 18th December, 1864; whereas the re-election of the directors could not consequently take place, and several of them declare that they have no authority to continue their functions; whereas it appears from the report of the Government Commissioner of the Bank of Savoy that the statutes of the Company have been disregarded and violated in several acts of management; whereas, according to Art. 9 of the law of the 26th April, 1857, it belongs to the Government to intervene and to provide for the exigencies of the situation; and considering that this intervention is demanded by part of the Board of Directors, by a great number of shareholders, and that it is of urgent importance :—

"On the report of the Minister of Finance we have decreed and do decree,

"Art. 1. The Bank of Savoy is placed under sequestration. M. de Masonneuve, Inspector-General of Finance, is nominated administrator of the sequestration. He shall have the power, in order to protect the interests of third parties and of shareholders, to take all the measures he may think fit, and in particular to suspend from their functions the directors, agents, or clerks of the Company; and he shall continue the operations fixed by the statutes.

"Art. 2. An examination into the situation of the Company on the day of establishing the sequestration shall be immediately proceeded to. The rights and interests of shareholders and of third parties are formally reserved.

"Done in the Palace of the Tuileries, the 24th December, 1864.

"NAPOLEON."

In my last I expressed doubts of the truth of the reports spread with much pertinacity on the Bourse, that the Minister of Finance contemplated the sale of extensive portions of forests and Crown lands for the purpose of providing funds for public works. I have since been assured, in a quarter which is ordinarily well informed, that there is not, and never was, any foundation for such statements. His Excellency M. Fould declares, as I am told, that he will have a *veritable Budget;* that is, that he will not allow any expenditure to be incurred for which there are not regular resources; and such expedients, as the raising of loans, and the selling of domains and woods, do not of course come into that category.

The *Moniteur* of this morning says:—"The Council of State is on the point of terminating its examination of the ordinary Budget for 1866. By order of the Emperor, the Minister of Finance has sent to the Council the draft of the corrected Budget of 1865 and that of the extraordinary Budget of 1866. The first of these two Budgets leaves disposable a rather large sum, which is carried over as receipts to that of 1866. The extraordinary Budget of 1866, which amounts to a higher figure than that of 1865, is entirely balanced without its being necessary to have recourse to the creation of any extraordinary resources."

The Directors of the Bank of France have announced that the dividend of the second half the present year will be 105f (4*l* 4s) per share, and that it will be payable from the 2nd January. That of the first six months was 95f. And in addition to this 200f dividend, the shareholders have received 35f per share as an extraordinary distribution arising from the recovery of certain losses sustained by the failure of Greek houses. In 1855, the dividend was also 200f; in 1856, 272f; and 1857, 334f; but in every other year since the Bank was established it was less than 200f. Last year it was 165f.

The affair of the loan which the Credit Mobilier is to make to the Spanish Government stands in the same position as it did last week. The matter has been arranged, but for some reason (the recent Ministerial crisis, according to certain authorities), it has not yet been carried into execution. The loan is to be 150,000,000f, and half of it is to be paid down.

The question of Bank reform raised by M. Isaac Pereire is creating a veritable agitation. The article in which the ECONOMIST of the 17th December combated that gentlemen's peculiar views relative to the rate of interest, has been not only extensively read here, but has been translated *in extenso* by the *Semaine Financiere* and the *Constitutionnel*. M. Pereire has replied to the ECONOMIST in a long letter, which, without waiting to see how you would deal with it, he has had inserted in two of the daily papers of Paris. The Bank of France on its part is understood to be preparing a pamphlet, or a series of newspaper articles, in defence of its privilege, and of what it conceives to be sound principles of banking. On the Bourse the question of Banks is discussed with great vehemence every day. Finally, that part of the Belgian press which is read in France has taken the matter up In the last number of the *Finance* of Brussels is a long article by M. A. Crampon, attacking with considerable argumentative power and *verve* the principal points in M. Pereire's pamphlet.

M. Behic, the Minister of Commerce, has written to the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons to suggest that the manufacturers of silk goods in France ought to form an association for establishing in China a factory on a large scale for the acquisition of Chinese silk, so as to obtain direct imports instead of, as heretofore, making the greater part of their purchases of that article in the London market. The Lyons traders have long complained of their dependence on London for silk, and have more than once talked of taking measures for relieving themselves from it. According to the Minister, the ascendancy of the English market is owing to the greater number and the large capital of the English in China, and also to the fact that in the towns in which they reside they make a great display.

The treaty of commerce between France and Prussia, acting for herself and the Zollverein, which was concluded so far back as 1862, is to come into operation on the 1st July next. The execution of it has hitherto been delayed by the opposition of some of the Zollverein States.

It is stated here that the Austrian Government has directed its Chambers of Commerce to collect statistical information relative to the trade between England and Austria since the last great modifications the former made in its tariffs—that is, since the treaty with France. From this it would appear that Austria is at length disposed to do what many of her good wishers have been urging on her for years—conclude a treaty of commerce with England. She has also, it appears, expressed readiness to enter into correspondence with the French Cabinet on the subject of one with France.

The German newspapers clear up the mystery which has hung over the whereabouts of the vast coal-fields in Germany which the French Government is about to buy. They are near a place called Kern, not far from the Palatinate, and comprise five concessions, of which three—Neukirn, Medicus, and Frederick-Charles by name—one in Prussian territory, and two Bergen, and Conrath, in Oldenburg. The name of the seaport, the possession or at least the occupation of which is to accompany the acquisition of the coal-pits, is not given.

Two scientific works just published by Messrs Hachette, though not belonging to the *specialite* of the ECONOMIST, may be mentioned. One is entitled "Le Ciel," and it describes the marvels of astronomy; the other, "Le Monde de la Mer," and it treats of the animal and vegetable life with which the sea teems. The object of the works is to give people who have not much time, and young people who have not much patience for the study of astronomy, ichthyology, and marine botany, some knowledge of those sciences; and, in order to attain this end, they are written in an attractiv style, and contain as little as possible of the difficult, uncouth, an at times incomprehensible technicalities with which scientific me take pleasure in repelling the profane. The books are splendidly illustrated and printed; and so they serve the double purpose of carrying instruction and being suitable for presents.

The following is the market report:—

FLOUR.—At *Paris*, calm continues to prevail, and yesterday choice was 48f the sack of 150 kilogs; first marks, 46f to 47f; good sorts, 45f; other sorts, 44f. In six marks, current month was 48f; four months of January, 48f 75c; four months of March, 50f 25c to 50f 50c. Type Paris the 101 kilogs, was 29f 25c, for disposable.

WHEAT.—At *Paris*, yesterday, business was not active: choice white, 26f 50c the sack of 120 kilogs; choice red, 26f.

COTTON.—The sales at *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, was 2,561 bales and picals, and the imports 4,119. The stock was estimated at 60,460 bales. The closing quotations were 10f to 15f higher for Surat, Dhollerah, and Oomrawuttee; 5f higher for Kurrachee, Bengal, and Jumel; other sorts unchanged. Low New Orleans was consequently 335f the 50 kilogs; good ordinary Broach, Madras, and Tinnevelly, 215f; same quality China, 190f; and Jumel, 320f. This week, activity has prevailed, and yesterday New Orleans was 340f and 315f; Madras, 175f to 222f 40c; for delivery, 215f; Cocoanada, 202f 50c, and for delivery same prices; Bengal. 162f 50c; Kurrachee, 145f; Oomrawuttee, 220f to 245f; Broach, 230f and 235f; Tinnevelly, 240f; Surat, 140f; China, 190f and 192f 50c; and for delivery, 187f 50c; Japan, 220f.

COFFEE.—At *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, the sales were 1,690 sacks Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, and Jeremie, 83f to 85f the 50 kilogs in bond; 50 Gonaives, 90f; 850 Rio not washed, 76f; 1,000 ditto washed, 87f 50c; and 157 Ceara, 78f. By auction numerous lots of different sorts of damaged were sold. The arrivals were 8,737 sacks. This week, Hayti, 81f 75c and 85f; Rio unwashed for delivery, 74f and 76f; ditto, washed ditto, 93f and 96f; Gonaives, 90f and 89f; Santos, 75f 50c and 76f (floating conditions); Mocha, 93f. At *Bordeax*, last week, 1,400 sacks Rio washed, disposable, 95f; 95 ditto, 106f; 390 Mysore, 120f; 315 ditto, 119f; a small lot of Santiago, 104f. By auction, some damaged Mysore and Rio were also sold. Nothing done this week. At *Nantes*, last week, there no sales, and there have been none this week. At *Marseilles*, last week, between 500 and 600 sacks Rio, went at 70f to 85f. This week Rio, very ordinary for delivery, 70f.

SUGAR.—At *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, the sales were 283 sacks French West India disposable, 51f the 50 kilogs, bonne quatrieme duty paid; 334 Havana disposable, 32f 25c, No. 12 in bond; 600 ditto old, 31f 75c to 32f, the same number. By auction, some damaged Havana was sold. The arrivals are about 4,000 casks and 1,350 sacks. No sales this week. At *Nantes*, last week, the only sales were 800 sacks Reunion, 54f 50c, bonne quatrieme. This week, French West India usine, 61f 75c. At *Bordeaux*, last week, 1,000 sacks Mauritius from London, at prices kept secret; 1,740 casks Havana, 32f 50c, No. 12 of Holland. In other sorts nothing done. This week, Santiago 104f. At *Marseilles*, last week, business was not active, and prices had a downward tendency: 210 casks French West India for delivery, 34f 75c, bonne quatrieme (conditions of Marseilles); 2,650 casks Havana, by Spanish ship, 34f, No. 12 of Holland. No sales this week.

INDIGO.—The sales at *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, were 3 chests Bengal, at prices kept secret, and 5 at 9f 75c the ½-kilog—that is, 40c above the estimates. No arrivals. This week, Bengal, at a premium of 10c and 15c. At *Bordeaux*, last week, the sales were 18 chests Bengal, 6 Madras, 41 Kurpah, at established prices. No sales this week.

HIDES.—At *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, 600 Monte Video salted saladeros ox, heavy, 63f the 50 kilogs; 1,750 Buenos Ayres ditto cow, 50f; 400 ditto ditto, damaged, 47f; 455 Monte Video dry, 103f; 500 Rio Grande dry, 90f; 1,000 ditto salted ox, 55f; 100 ditto cow, 48f; 7 bales La Plata kid, 14f the dozen. At an auction, 7,745 Hayti, Pernambuco, and Valparaiso were offered, but only 2,093 were taken, and prices had a downward tendency. The arrivals exceeded 27,000. This week, Pernambuco salted, for delivery, 46f 50c; Buenos Ayres dry ox and cow, 80f; ox, 102f 50c; Lima drysalted, 6f 50c; New Orleans salted, 40f; Buenos Ayres salted ox, 61f 50c; Monte Video salted horse, 48f and 42f 50c; La Plata kid, 13f the dozen.

WOOL.—Business was active at *Havre* in the week ending Friday; 584 bales La Plata, unwashed, having been taken at 1f 30c to 2f 65c the kilog; and 20 bales Buenos Ayres, washed, à *chaud*, 5f to 5f 7½c. By auction, some small quantities of damaged Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, and Bombay were sold. The arrivals were nearly 2,000 bales. This week, Monte Vipeo, unwashed, 1f 50c to 2f 30c; Buenos Ayres, unwashed, 1f 40c to 2f.

TALLOW.—At *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, the sales were 15 casks, New York, 51f 50c the 50 kilogs; 50 ditto, fair quality, 48f to 48f 50c; and 366 La Plata, 50f 75c to 51f 50c. The arrivals were 407 casks. This week, New York, 50f 75c; T. Q., 49f; Uruguay T. Q., 50f 25c; La Plata, 51f; ditto, inferior, 48f 50c. At *Paris*, yesterday, the 100 kilogs were 111f 20c, octroi duty included.

SPIRITS.—At *Paris*, yesterday, 3-6 disposable, was 62f 50c the hectolitre. At *Bordeaux*, the day before yesterday, 3-6 Languedoc, of 86 deg., was 74f the hectolitre; beetroot, first quality, 90 deg., 68f.

Correspondence.

THE DUTCH GENERAL SOCIETY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

SIR,—We have been requested by our correspondents, the Netherlands Trading Society of Amsterdam, to call your attention to the following paragraph which appeared in your paper of the 17th instant, viz.:—"The Dutch General Society of Commerce and Industry of Amsterdam, the embarrassments of which lately excited some commotion in the commercial world." Our correspondents, it would appear, are under the impression that, from the similarity in the titles of the two societies, the one alluded to might be confounded with their own, whereas they are in no way

connected with it. We presume the society alluded to in your paper is "De Algemeene Maatschappy voor Handel e Nyneeherd."

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

BARING BROTHERS and Co.

8, Bishopsgate street within, Dec. 24, 1864.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The report on the external commerce of Bombay for the year 1863-64 shows an increase of 18,45,04,192 rs over the value of the trade of the previous year, and of 35,57,80,000 rs over the average value of the five preceding years. The trade of Bombay has more than doubled itself since the commencement of the American war, and the import trade has increased at the rate of more than seven millions sterling a year during the last two years.

An account of the importations and exportations of bullion and specie registered in the week ended December 28, 1864:—

Gold imported into the United Kingdom.

Countries from which imported.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total
	oz.	oz.	oz.
Gibraltar	228	...	228
United States of America	68780	...	68780
Other Countries	187	...	187
Aggregate of the importations registered in the week	69195	...	69195
Approximate value of the said importations computed at the rates specified below	£ 263969	£ ...	£ 263969
Rates of valuation per oz	£ s d 3 15 0 to 3 17 10½	£ s d ...	...

Silver imported into the United Kingdom.

Countries from which imported.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
Belgium	...	97680	97680
France	113000	36000	149000
Gibraltar	3884	6000	9884
United States of America	4024	...	4024
Other Countries	2267	2656	4823
Aggregate of the importations registered in the week	123175	142336	265511
Approximate value of the said importations computed at the rates specified below	£ 30544	£ 39217	£ 69761
Rates of valuation per oz	s d 4 11½ to 5 1½	s d 5 6½	...

Gold exported from the United Kingdom.

Countries to which exported.	Coin. British.	Coin. Foreign.	Bullion.	Total
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
France	69000	872	250	70122
Egypt	5006	...	1250	6256
West Coast of Africa	270	...	...	270
Other Countries	567	...	...	567
Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week	74843	872	1500	77215
Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below	£ 291429	£ 3325	£ 5638	£ 300393
Rates of valuation per oz	£ s d 3 17 10½	£ s d 3 16 2	£ s d 3 15 2	...

Silver exported from the United Kingdom.

Countries to which exported	Coin. British	Coin. Foreign.	Bullion.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
France	...	4771	2728	7499
Egypt	...	49600	572000	621600
West Coast of Africa	12728	...	...	12728
Other countries	...	...	1400	1400
Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week	12728	54371	576128	643627
Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below	£ 3368	£ 13451	£ 158635	£ 175454
Rates of valuation per oz	s d 5 1½	s d 4 11½	s d 5 6½	...

The following are the last monthly returns of the Irish banks of issue for the four weeks ending the 10th December:—

	Circulation authorised by certificate.	Average Circulation during the month. 5l and upwards.	Under 5l.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
The Bank of Ireland	3,738,428	1,441,650	1,049,350	2,491,000
The Provincial Bank of Ireland	927,667	393,127	494,848	887,975
The Belfast Banking Company	281,611	114,806	310,401	425,207
The Northern Banking Company	243,440	95,025	269,608	364,633
The Ulster Banking Company	311,079	162,510	335,099	497,610
The National Bank	852,269	601,840	604,441	1,206,281

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF COIN HELD DURING THE MONTH.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£
The Bank of Ireland	451,989	74,502	526,491
The Provincial Bank of Ireland	332,814	47,628	380,442
The Belfast Banking Company	195,256	18,716	213,972
The Northern Banking Company	163,619	10,679	174,299
The Ulster Banking Company	201,978	27,312	229,291
The National Bank	575,633	80,650	656,284

Annexed is Messrs Sharp and Co.'s bullion circular, dated Hong Kong, Nov. 15:—Gold—The arrivals amount to a million and ninety thousand dollars' worth. The exports are four hundred and eighty thousand dollars' worth. The shops have been actively employed in working into leaf the large arrivals from San Francisco; yet, notwithstanding the extent of these, and the fall of prices in India, our market has scarcely receded one per cent. This steamer takes a considerable quantity of gold to Bombay both in leaf and Pekin bar. Silver—Four hundred and sixty thousand dollars' worth has come to hand, chiefly in bar silver. Three hundred thousand dollars' value has been sent away. Sales both of bar and of Sycee have been made at quotations. Dollar Currency—The receipts have been more moderate, amounting to $520,000. The outward shipments are $740,000. Little has been done in clean coin. Discounts—Loans have been negotiated at 9 per cent. for first-class bills, and 10 per cent. for advance on produce.

The following table, from Mr James Low's Indian circular, shows the amount of specie shipped to the East from England in each of the last fourteen, and from ports in the Mediterranean in each of the last twelve years, and also the amount of Government bills drawn on India during the present year:—

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

	Gold.	Silver.
	£	£
1851	102,280	1,716,100
1852	921,739	2,630,238
1853	880,202	4,710 665
1854	1,174,299	3,132,003
1855	948,272	6,409,889
1856	404,749	12,118,985
1857	269,275	16,795,232
1858	168,305	4,781,923
1859	798,269	14,828,521
1860	1,669,746	8,038,276
1861	783,548	6,888,292
1862	1,715,963	10,138,506
1863	3,173,442	8,213,264
1864	2,014,331	6,019,870
	15,014,415	106,371,764

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

	Gold.	Silver
	£	£
1853	93 528	848,362
1854	48,456	1,451,014
1855	243,239	1,574,240
1856	74,039	1,989,916
1857	259,986	3,350,689
1858	165,230	911,043
1859	142,144	1,521,970
1860	765,138	2,764,054
1861	644,934	2,021,660
*1862	1,676,689	4,461,273
*1863	4,849,521	6,928,269
*1864	4,535,379	10,445,680
	13,498,283	38,212,570

* Includes shipments per steamers of the Messageries Impériales.

AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT BILLS drawn during the Year 1864.

	£	s	d
Calcutta	4,484,917	3	9
Bombay	2,974,321	17	6
Madras	346,036	19	7
Total	7,805,278	0	10

The following are the traffic returns of some of the American railways for November:—

	Miles Open.	1864. dols.	1863. dols.	Increase. dols.
Chicago and North-Western	607	705,496	435,945	269,551
Erie	525	1,204,908	1,024,649	180,259
Marietta and Cincinnati	283	97,047	76,764	20,283
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien	235	189,099	168,342	20,757

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the GAZETTE.)

AN ACCOUNT pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 28th day of December, 1864.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	28,364,475	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,634,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	13,386,475
		Silver Bullion	...
	28,036,475		28,036,475

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	10,824,542
Rest	3,356 854	Other Securities	19,786 541
Public Deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	8,601 125	Notes	3,663,490
Other Deposits	13,040.643	Gold and Silver Coin	714,499
Seven Day and other Bills	437,450		
	39,989,072		39,989,072

Dated the 29th December, 1864. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result:—

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation (including Bank post bills)	19,840.435	Securities	30,708,083
Public Deposits	8,601,125	Coin and Bullion	14,100,974
Private Deposits	13,040.643		
	41,482,203		44,809,057

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,356 854*l*, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

An increase of Circulation of	£141,428
An increase of Public Deposits of	906 509
An increase of Other Deposits of	112,836
An increase of Government Securities of	350,000
An increase of Other Securities of	1,032 056
A decrease of Bullion of	206,786
An increase of Rest of	14,497
A decrease of Reserve of	362,341

The demand for money usually influencing the Bank return at the close of the year is shown in the account of the week. The increase of 1,032,056*l* in the private, and 350,000*l* in Government securities, has been partly met by the influx of Government deposits, trenching only to the extent of 362,341*l* on the reserve. There is a decrease of 206,786*l* in the stock of coin and bullion.

Subjoined is our usual table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges, during a period of four years, corresponding with the present date. as well as ten years back, viz., in 1854 :—

At corresponding dates with the present week	1854.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation, including bank post bills	20,203,268	20,818,190	20,516,435	20,686,538	19,810,435
Public deposits	6.695,436	7,345,833	8 338,717	10,841,991	8,601,125
Other deposits	10 558,387	18,036 062	15,469,254	13,021,212	13,040,643
Government securities	11,611.553	11,561,672	11,244,873	10,957,330	10,824,542
Other securities	15,806,634	18,761 058	21,146,147	22,383,824	19,786,541
Reserve of notes & coin	8,433 507	10,445,899	9,735,171	8,886.575	9,377,989
Coin and bullion	13,834,657	15 961,439	14,956,421	14,362,605	14,100,974
Bank rate of discount	5 p. c.	3 p. c.	3 p. c.	7 p. c.	6 p. c.
Price of Consols	90¾ xd	92¼ xd	92¼ xd	91¼ xd	89¼ xd
Average price of wheat	73s 9d	61s 4d	45s 7d	40s 5d	37s 10d
Exchange on Paris(shrt	25 0 5	25 22½ 30	25 12½ 17½	25 27½ 32½	25 15 22½
— Amsterdam ditto	11 15 15½	11 16 16½	11 13½ 14	11 16½ 17	11 14 15
— Hamburg(3months)	13 5½ 5¾	13 7¾ 8	13 6¾ 6¾	13 7¾ 8¼	13 7½ 8

In the corresponding week of 1854, the Emperor of the French, at the opening of the Legislative Session, had announced a national loan. In New York commercial affairs were recovering slowly from an extremely depressed condition, and in London no event of importance had transpired.

In 1861, the siege of Gaeta was being carried on by the Piedmontese and Garibaldian forces by land. At sea, the French fleet still protected the fortress. The death of the King of Prussia had been announced. The advices from New York were discouraging. The Bank of France had raised the rate from 4½ to 5½ per cent. Rumours were in circulation that the Bank of France was seeking to renew its bullion operations in our market. The Bank of England, to meet the active demand for export bullion, had early in the week raised the rate from 5 to 6 per cent. The Bank of Brussels also had notified an advance to 4 per cent.

In 1862, the news arrived from New York, in the absence of a formal reply to the despatches of our Government, had been more favourably interpreted. The demand for money was active. The altered condition of our American trade, owing to the cessation of cotton shipments to England, was occasioning the arrival of large imports of bullion into London.

In 1863, the Danish Ministry had tendered their resignation, which had been accepted by the King. The entry of Federal troops into Holstein had commenced, and the Federal Commissioners had issued their proclamation to the Holsteiners. Prince Frederick Augustenburg had been proclaimed Duke of Schleswig-Holstein in several towns of Holstein. The Duke had announced his accession to the Federal Council and to the European Governments. The Austro-Prussian motion had been introduced at the sitting of the Federal Diet. In Poland fresh convoys of political prisoners had been sent to Siberia, and arrests were still being made at Warsaw. The report of the American Confederate Secretary to the Treasury had been published. The shelling of Charlestown continued. General Longstreet had repulsed the Federal forces. The Bank of Turin had reduced its rate of discount to 8 per cent.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1854, a deficiency of 5,248,247*l*; in 1861, a deficiency of 3,724,996*l*; in 1862, a deficiency of 5,676,893*l*; and in 1863, a deficiency of 9,362,612*l*. In 1864, the deficiency is 6,745,898*l*.

Discount and Money Market.—There is, this week, no alteration to record in the condition of monetary affairs. The exceptional influences prevailing at the close of the year are still felt, and full rates have been obtained during the week. To-day there has been a steady discount demand. Beyond the special inquiry now experienced, there is a disposition to look forward hopefully to diminished stringency. At the same time there are indications of an upward movement in some of the produce markets, especially in those most affected by the recent collapse from the previous inflation of prices. The continental demand for gold is also reviving.

Annexed are the current rates for paper of various dates :—

30 to 60 days	6 per cent.
3 months	6 per cent.
4 months	6½ per cent.
6 months—Bank bills	6½ per cent.
6 months—Trade ditto	6½ 7 per cent.

In the Stock Exchange the inquiry for money is still active; and from 6 to 7 per cent. has been to-day paid for short loans on Government securities.

The following are the rates allowed for deposits by the discount houses and joint stock banks :—

Joint Stock Banks	*4½ per cent.
Discount houses at call	4½ per cent.
Do. with seven days' notice	5 per cent.
Do. fourteen days	5½ per cent.

* At the London and Westminster 3½ per cent. only on sums below 500*l*.

Bullion.—12,000*l* have been taken into the Bank to-day.

The following are the rates of discount current in the chief continental cities :—

	Bank Rate. Per cent.		Open Market. Per cent.
Paris	4½		4½
Vienna	6		5½ 6
Berlin	7		7
Frankfort	5		5
Amsterdam	6		6
Turin	6		6
Brussels	6		6
Madrid	9		...
Hamburg	...		4½
St Petersburg	6½	3 mths' bills.	...
—	7	6 —	7

The amount of Government bills for India for which tenders at the Bank of England are invited on Wednesday next, the 4th January, is 300,000*l*.

The following changes appear in the account of the Bank of France just issued as compared with that published last week :—

	£
Increase.	
Bills discounted not yet due	1,380,000
Advances	53,330
Bank notes	190,000
Treasury balance	760,000
Current accounts	600,000
Decrease.	
Cash	160,000

English Government Stocks.—The market remains in the same quiet state after a trifling improvement which took place in the early part of the week, and which was lost on the publication of the American news containing an account of the proposed measures on the side of the Canadian lakes. Business is very limited owing to the continued absence of speculation. Consols close 89¼ to 89⅜ for money, and 89½ to 89⅝ for the 10th January account. New 3 per Cents. and Reduced, 88⅜ to 88⅝ ; India 5 per Cents., 102½ to 103.

Exchequer bills are again rather firmer, some small purchases having been made.

Exchequer bills, 4 per cent., due March, 1855	par to 5s pm.
Exchequer bills, 3½ per cent., due June, 1865	par to 5s pm.
India bonds, 4 per cent., div. March and Sept.	5s to 10s pm.

Foreign Stocks.—There has been some little movement in the market in connection with the settling, which took place yesterday. The rates charged were high for carrying over stock, as many of the loans from financial companies and credit institutions had been called in previous to the closing of their accounts on the 31st inst. The official quotions of stocks dealt in to-day are subjoined :—5 per Cent. Brazilian, 99 to 101. 4 per Cent. Danish, 1863, 80 to 82. 7 per Cent. Egyptian, 95 to 96 ; ditto, 1864, 94¾ to 95¼. 5 per Cent. Greek, 23½ to 23¾. 3 per Cent. Mexican, 29 to 29½ ; ditto, 1864, 27⅜ to 27⅝. 5 per Cent. Moorish, 94 to 95. 3 per Cent. Portuguese, 48 to 48½. 3 per Cent. Russian, 1859, 53 to to 54 ; 5 per Cent. ditto, 1862, 87½ to 88½. 5 per Cent. Sardinian, 80 to 82. 3 per Cent. Spanish Deferred, 41½ to 42½ ; ditto, Passive, 32¼ to 32½ ; ditto, Certificates of Coupons, 14¼ to 14½. 6 per Cent. Turkish, 1858, 70 to 71 ; ditto, 1862, 72¼ to 72¾. 5 per Cent. Italian, 65⅝ to 65⅞.

The closing prices of French Three per Cent. Rentes is telegraphed from Paris this evening 66.

Subjoined is a list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day, and the closing quotations of the principal English and foreign stocks on last Friday and this day :—

CONSOLS.

	Money xd. Lowest.	Money xd. Highest.	Account. Lowest.	Account. Highest.	Exchequer Bills.
Saturday	...	...	Holiday	...	...
Monday	...	...	Holiday	...	...
Tuesday	89½	89½	88½	89⅝	3s d 3s pm
Wednesday	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	3s d 3s pm
Thursday	89¾	89½	89½	89⅝	3s d 3s pm
Friday	89½	89⅝	89½	89½	par

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 per cent consols, account	89½ ⅝	89½ ⅝
— — money	89½ ⅝	89½ ⅝
New 3 per cents	...	89½ ½
3 per cent. reduced	...	89⅝ ½
Exchequer bills.....March	par 3s pm	...
— — .....June	par 3s pm	...
Bank stock	238 40	238 40
East India stock	shut	shut 212 215 ac
— 5 per cents	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cents	63 4	63½ 4½
— 4 per cents	97 8	97½ 8½
Egyptian 7 per cents, 1862	95 6	95 6
Mexican 3 per cents (ex all)	29½ ½	29⅝ ¾
New Granada 2 per cents	27½ 8	27½ 8½
Peruvian 4½ per cents, 1862	83 4	83½ 4½
Portuguese 3 per cents, 1853	47½ 8	48 ½
— — 1862	47½ 8	48 ¼
Russian 5 per cents, 1822	88 9	88½ 9½
— — 1862	87 8	87½ 8½
— Anglo-Dutch, 1864	...	...
Sardinian 5 per cents	81 2	80 2
Spanish 3 per cents	48½ ¾	49 ½
— 3 per cent deferred	41½ ¾	41½ 2
— Passive	32⅝ ¾	32½ ½
— Certificates	14½ ½	14⅝ ⅝
Turkish 6 per cents, 1854	88 9	88½ 9½
— 1858	70 ½	70½ ¾
— 1862	71¾ 2½	72½ ¾
Turkish 4 pr cent guaranteed	...	...
Venezuela 6 per cents 1862	52 3	52 3
Italian 5 per cents	64½ ¾	60½ ⅝ xd

Railways and other Shares.—The tone of the markets has been firm, and, the traffic returns being good, an additional degree of animation has prevailed during the week. The chief advance has been in London and North-Western stock, which, stimulated by the increase of 21,000*l* in the return published this week, has improved to 122½. There is to be noted much firmness at the close. Bristol and Exeter stock is 1 per cent. higher than the price quoted last Friday, Caledonian 1½ higher. Great Eastern is unaltered. Great Northern stock has risen 1 per cent., and the "A" stock ½ per cent. Great Western is noted 79 to 79½, which is rather lower than the price first quoted to-day. London and Blackwall is again ½ per cent., and London and North Western ½ per cent. higher. Metropolitan stock has risen 2½ per cent., and Midland ½ per cent. South-Eastern notes a relapse of ¾ per cent.

Indian securities are dull without much change, there being little doing in guaranteed stocks.

In colonial securities, the chief feature has been the decline in Canadian, owing to the news last received from America, and the consequent fear lest further disagreements may arise and lead to complications between the Canadian and the United States authorities.

A slight improvement has taken place in the shares of some of the financial companies. General Credit shares are firm. International Land Credit shares have risen slightly.

In the banking share markets prices are firm, the approach of the meetings and the expectation of large dividends operating on quotations.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange is still engaged with the "Certificates of debenture of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway," no decision having been as yet taken.

Subjoined is our usual list of the closing prices of the principal railway shares on last Friday and this day :—

RAILWAYS.

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Bristol and Exeter	87 9	88 90
Caledonian	131 2	132½ 3½
Great Eastern	47½ 8½	47½ 8½
Great Northern	134 6	135 6
— A Stock	156 7	156½ 7½
Great Western	79 ½	79 ½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	116½ 17	116½ 7
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	105 6	105½ 6½
London, Chatham, and Dover	38 4	38 40
London and Blackwall	83½ 4½	84 5
London and North-Western	120½ 1	122 ½
London and South-Western	97 8	97 9
Metropolitan	121 2	123½ 4½
Midland	139½ 40	140 ½
North British	55 6	55½ 6½
North-Eastern—Berwick	114 ½	114¾ 15¾
— York	104 ½	105 ½
North Staffordshire	79 80	79½ 80½
Oxford, West Midland	58 60	58 60
South-Eastern	86 ½	85½ ¾
South Wales	67 9	67 9
British Possessions.		
Bombay and Baroda	102½ 3½	100 1 xd
East Indian guar 5 per cent	104 5	101½ 2½ xd
Grand Trunk of Canada	21 22	20½ 1½
Great Indian Peninsular g 5 pc	103½ 4½	101 2 xd
Great Western of Canada	8¾ 9	8½ 9 xd
Madras guar 5 per cent	102½ 3½	100 1 xd
Scinde guar 5 per cent	102½ 3½	100 1 xd
— Delhi shares guar 5 p c	102½ 3½	100 1 xd
Foreign Shares.		
Bahia and San Francisco	14½ 15	14½ 15
Dutch Rhenish	5½ ¾ pm	6 ½ pm
Eastern of France	19 20	19½ 20½
Great Luxembourg	11¾ 12½	12¼ ¾
Northern of France	39 40	39½ 40½
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	34½ 5½	34½ 5½
Paris and Orleans	33 5	33 5
Sambre and Meuse	6¾ 7½	7 ½
S. Austrian & Lomb.-Venetian	19¾ 20½	20⅝ ¾
Recife and San Francisco	14 15	14 15
Western & N.-Weirn of France	20 1	20½ 1½

Foreign Exchanges.—Rates were mostly rather lower, and the tendency has been for the past few days downwards.

Bullion.—Annexed is the weekly circular of Messrs Pixley, Abell, and Langley on the transactions in bullion during the week, and in Indian rupee paper:—

Gold.—The past week has been a very quiet one, and the transactions in gold have been very limited. 162,000*l* in sovereigns have been withdrawn from the Bank for Alexandria, and the Ellora has also taken 17,800*l* thither, in addition to 9,600*l* to Bombay. The arrivals consist of the China, from New York, with 120,500*l*; the Virginia, from New York, with 60,000*l*; the Hansa, from New York, with 40,000*l*; the Bavaria, from New York, with 20,000*l*. About 4,3000*l* in bars have been sent into the Bank, but it is not likely that further amounts will follow, a better demand having sprung up for the Continent during the last day or two.

Silver.—The Ellora has taken 155,400*l* to Bombay, and this amount will be added to by shipments via Marseilles, but not to any great extent. Our market has been very inactive until the last day or two, when some business has been done at from 61½d to 61⅝d per oz standard, and we quote the price to-day at 61⅝d per oz standard, with a firmer appearance.

Mexican Dollars.—There has not been anything doing in this description of coin during the week, and the price quoted by us 60⅝d per oz. (being the last at which any transactions took place) is merely nominal.

Exchange on India by the Banks at 60 days' sight may be quoted 1s 11¾d to 2s Calcutta and Madras, and 2s to 2s 0⅛d Bombay. The next biddings for Council drafts will be on the 4th proximo, for 300,000*l*.

India Government loan notes are unchanged, and may be quoted, 5½ per Cents., 109 to 110; 5 per Cents., 101 to 102; and 4 per Cents., 89 to 91.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold—Bar gold, 77s 9d per oz std; ditto gold, fine, 77s 9½d per oz std; ditto gold, refinable, 77s 11d per oz std, last price; Spanish doubloons, 74s 6d to 75s per oz nominal; South American ditto, 73s 6d to 73s 9d per oz; United States gold coin, 76s 3d to 76s 3½d per oz, last price. Silver—Bar silver, 5s 1⅝d per oz std; bar silver, containing 5 grains gold, 5s 1¾d per oz std; Mexican dollars, 5s 0⅝d per oz, last price, nominal. Quicksilver, 8*l* per bottle; discount 3 per cent.

Failures and Mercantile Embarrassments.—The suspension of Messrs Hill and Weguelin, Russian merchants, has been announced. Their debts and liabilities are estimated at about 130,000*l*. The difficulty experienced in realising shipments is stated to be the cause of their stoppage.

Messrs Edward De Coster and Co., general merchants, but principally engaged in the Brazilian trade, have stopped payment. The liabilities are estimated at about 60,000*l*. It is believed that the assets will prove favourable. The books have been placed in the hands of Messrs Quilter, Ball, and Co.

Messrs Grundler, Ormond, and Co., in the Italian and Spanish trade, have suspended, with liabilities estimated at about 20,000*l*.

Messrs Perry and Waagen have stopped payment, with liabilities estimated at about 12,000*l*.

Advices from Sweden mention the suspension of Messrs Johan Holm and Co., merchants. Their chief losses are understood to have been in shipping.

The adjourned meeting of the creditors of Messrs Eyles, Evans, Hands, and Wells was held on the 29th. After a lengthened discussion, it was unanimously resolved to accept a composition of 11s in the pound, at four, eight, and twelve months.

Public Companies.—At the tenth annual meeting of the Law Union Fire and Life Insurance Company, held on the 29th inst., the report stated that in the fire department 4,189 new policies had been issued during the year, insuring 2,320,463*l*, and yielding in premiums 5,493*l*; and in the life department, 268 new policies, insuring 173,075*l*, yielding in premiums 6,048*l*. A dividend of 8 per cent. on the paid-up capital was declared.

The general half-yearly court of the Canada Company was held on Thursday, the 29th inst. It was stated that the sales of land during the year amounted to 36,510*l*, and that the arrears of rent due to the Company was 60,000*l*. Owing to the succession of bad harvests, and the injurious consequences of the American war, no dividend was declared.

The ordinary general meeting of the members of the Nova Scotia Land and Gold Crushing and Amalgamating Company was held on the 29th inst. It was stated that the gold remitted during the year amounted to 4,242*l* 14s 2d. The outlay on general mining account, together with the general expenditure, exceeded the revenue by 326*l* 11s 3d. After some discussion, the directors' report was carried unanimously.

On the 29th inst., the annual meeting of the Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) was held. The directors' report was adopted, and a balance of 5,033*l* carried to new account.

A half-yearly dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum is notified payable on the 14th January, on the shares of the South Australian Land Company.

The report of the London and Brazilian Bank has been issued in anticipation of the meeting. The net profits for the half-year ended the 30th June, are stated at 24,704*l*, and a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital is proposed. The balance of 9,104*l* is to be carried to the new account.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Wallachian Petroleum Company (Limited) was held on Wednesday, for the purpose of confirming previous special resolutions, authorising the increase of the Company's capital by the issue of 8,000 shares of 10*l* each, 4,000 of which are to be entitled to a preference dividend of 7½ per cent. per annum, and 4,000 to carry out the modified arrangements with the grantees. The resolutions were unanimously carried.

The ordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the Brighton Hotel Company (Limited) was held on the 28th inst. The report of the Board was adopted, and the retiring directors and auditors re-elected.

At the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the National Bank of Scotland, held on the 21st current, the net profits of the year were stated at 125,022*l*, out of which a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared on the paid-up capital of 1,000,000*l*, leaving 25,022*l* to be carried to the "rest," which has thus been raised to 235,918*l*.

COURSE OF THE EXCHANGES.

	Time.	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Friday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short.	11 14	11 15	11 14	11 15
Ditto	3 ms.	11 18½	11 18½	11 18½	11 18½
Rotterdam	—	11 18½	11 18½	11 18½	11 18½
Antwerp	—	25 50	25 55	25 45	25 50
Brussels	—	25 50	25 58	25 45	25 50
Hamburg	—	13 7½	13 8	13 7½	13 7½
Paris	short.	25 15	25 20	25 12½	25 20
Ditto	3 ms.	25 50	25 55	25 47½	25 52½
Marseilles	—	25 50	25 55	25 47½	25 52½
Frankfort on the Main	—	120	120½	119⅞	120½
Vienna	—	12 0	12 5	11 80	11 95
Trieste	—	12 0	12 5	11 80	11 95
Petersburg	—	29½	29¾	29½	30
Berlin	—	...	...	...	...
Madrid	—	46	46⅛	46	46⅛
Cadiz	—	47	47⅛	47	47½
Leghorn	—	25 72½	25 77½	25 67½	25 72½
Milan	—	25 72½	25 77½	25 67½	25 72½
Genoa	—	25 72½	25 77½	25 67½	25 72½
Naples	—	25 72½	25 77½	25 67½	25 72½
Palermo	—	25 72½	25 77½	25 67½	25 72½
Messina	—	25 72½	25 77½	25 67½	25 72½
Lisbon	—	51½	51⅝	51½	51½
Oporto	—	51½	51½	51½	51½
Rio Janeiro	—	...	...	...	...
New York	—	...	...	...	...

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON

	Latest Dates	Rates of Exchange on London		
Paris	Dec. 29	25 13	3 days' sight	
—	— 29	24 80	2 month's date	
Antwerp	— 27	25 18	3 days' sight	
Amsterdam	— 27	11 70	3 —	
—	— 27	11 53½	2 months' date	
Hamburg	— 27	13 5½	3 days' sight	
—	— 27	13 1½	3 months' date	
St Petersburg	— 27	31½ ½	3 —	
Lisbon	— 28	52⅞	30 day' sight	
Gibraltar	— 19	50	3 months' date	
New York	— 17	252	60 days' sight	
Jamaica	Nov. 25	2½ per cent. pm	30 —	
—	— 25	1½ per cent. pm	60 —	
—	— 25	1 per cent. pm	90 —	
Havana	— 29	27½ ½	90 —	
Rio de Janeiro	— 25	25½ 6	60 —	
Bahia	Dec. 4	26½ 7	60 —	
Pernambuco	— 2	26½ 7½	60 —	
Buenos Ayres	— 1	49½	60 —	
Singapore	Nov. 17	4s 10d	6 months' sight	
Ceylon	— 30	6 per cent. pm	6 —	
Bombay	Dec. 12	2s 1½d	6 —	
Calcutta	— 15	2s 1d	6 —	
Hong Kong	Nov. 1	4s 9d	6 —	
Mauritius	Dec. 14	1 per cent. pm	90 days' sigh	
Sydney	Oct. 26	par 1 prem	30 —	
Valparaiso	— 31	44½ 45	60 —	

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
3 per Cent. Consols	...	...	89½ ½ xd	89⅝ ⅝ xd	89⅝ xd	89½ ⅝ xd
Do. for account Jan. 10	...	...	89½ ½ xd	89⅝ xd	89⅝ xd	89½ xd
3 per Cent. Reduced	...	...	88⅝ ⅝	88½ ½	88½ ½	88⅝ ½
New 3 per Cent.	...	...	88½ ⅝	88½ ½	88½ ⅝	88⅝
New 3½ per Cent. Jan. 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 2½ per Cent. Jan. 1894	...	...	71½ xd	...	...	...
New 5 per Cent. Jan. 1873	...	...	...	...	...	103½ xd
Annuities, Jan. 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. April 1885	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (Red Sea Tel.) Aug. 1908	...	...	90½	...	...	...
Exchequer Bills, 1,000*l* 4 per ct	...	...	3s p	2s p	3s p	...
Ditto 500*l* —	...	...	2s d	...	3s p	...
Ditto 100*l* & 200*l* —	...	...	2s d	2s d	3s p	...
Bank Stock, 5⅝ pr ct last hf-yr	...	...	240 38	...	238 40	240
Do. for account Jan. 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Government Securities.						
India Stock, 10½ p c April 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for account Jan. 10	...	...	...	...	...	215 xd
Do. 5 per Cent. July 1870	...	...	103 xd	102⅞ xd	102⅞ xd	103 xd
Do. do. for account Jan. 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do 4 per Cent. Oct. 1888	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Enfaced Paper 4 pr Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. 5 pr Cent. Jan. 1872	...	...	101	...	102	...
Do. do. 5½ pr Cent. May 1879	...	...	...	...	110	...
Do. Debent. 4 p c Aug. 1866	...	...	97⅞	...	...	...
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000*l*	...	...	...	...	...	8s 10s p
Do. Do. under 1,000*l*	...	...	...	4s p	...	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thus.	Fri.
Austrian Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazilian 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	100½
Do. 4½ per cent 1852, 1858, and 1860	...	...	...	...	83½	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1863	...	...	83½	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 100*l* Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1 per cent (Deferred 3 per cent)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colombian 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish 3 per cent 1825	...	...	...	...	...	30
Do 4 per cent 1850 and 1861	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent 1863	...	...	...	...	...	80
Do. 5 per cent 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 pr ct Deben. Scrip. 1855-8, 50*l* paid	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 pr ct Deben. Scrip 1869-72, 50*l* paid	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 pr ct Deben. Scrip 1873-77, 50*l* paid	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador New Consolidated 1 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Provincial Land Warrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egyptian 7 per cent	...	...	96 5	...	...	96½
Do. Second Issue	...	...	96	96	96	95½
Do. 100*l* Bonds	...	...	95½	...	...	...
Do. 1864, 7 per cent	...	...	95	...	95	94⅞ 5½
Do. Scrip, 15*l* paid	...	...	16	16¼	16½	...
3,704,200*l* of the Loan of 5,704,200*l* issued to the Public and Contractors	...					
Greek 5 p c 1824-25. ex Coup. orig. attachd.	...	...	...	28⅞	28⅞ ⅞	23⅞ ⅞
Do. Coupons	...	...	10	10½	10⅝	...
Italian 5 per cent (Maremmana Railway)	...	...	71½	...	...	...
Mexican 3 per cent	...	...	29⅞ ⅞	29½	29½	29⅞ ⅞
Do. 1864	...	...	27⅞	27½ ⅝	27⅝	27⅞
Do. 6 per cent. Anglo-French	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorish (Imperial) 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	95
New Grenada	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 per cent ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Land Warrants (Hectares)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peruvian 4½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent (Uribarren)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1862	...	...	...	83⅝	...	...
Portuguese 3 per cent 1853	...	...	...	...	48⅝	...
Do. 3 per cent 1856, 57, 59, 60, 62, and 63	...	...	48 ⅞	48½ ⅜	48 ⅞	48⅝ ½
Russian 5 per cent in £ Sterling	...	...	89	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1850	...	...	...	88½	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent 1859	...	...	52½ xd	54	52½	54
Do. 5 per cent 1862	...	...	87½	...	88½ 7½	88 ½
Do. 5 per cent 1864	...	...	88½	...	89½	...
Do. Scrip, 65*l* paid	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sardinian 5 per cent	...	...	80⅞ xd	...	81	81⅞
Spanish 3 per cent	...	...	...	49½	...	...
Do. 3 per cent Deferred	...	...	...	41½	...	41½
Do. Passive	...	...	32⅝ 3	32⅝ ½	32⅝ ⅝	32⅝ ½
Do. Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	...	...	14½ 15	14⅝	14⅝ ½	14⅝
Swedish 4½ per cent 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish 6 per cent. 1854	...	...	89	89½	89	...
Do. 6 per cent 1858	...	...	70⅞	...	70½	70½ ⅞
Do. do. 100*l* Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 6 per cent 1862	...	...	72⅝ ⅝	72½	72½	72⅝ ½
Do. 100*l* Bonds	...	...	72⅝	72⅝ ½	72⅝ ½	72⅝
Do. 6 per cent 1863	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent Guaranteed	...	...	...	100 ¼	101	...
Venezuela 3 per cent	...	...	...	18⅝	...	...
Do. 6 per cent 1862	...	...	...	...	52⅞	...
Do. 6 per cent 1864	...	...	...	44⅝	...	...
Do. 1½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian 5 per cent. Ex. 10 florins	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian 2½ per cent. Ex. 25 francs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent. Ex. 25 francs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent. Ex. 12 Guil.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent Certificates	...	...	97⅝	...	97½	...
Italian 5 per cent. 1861, Ex. 25 francs	...	...	64⅞	...	64⅞	65⅝

DOCKS.

Stock or Shares.	Dividend last hf-yr.	Names.	Shares	Paid. £	s	d	Price per share.
2065668*l*	2*l* per cent	East and West India	Stk	100	0	0	137 38
12000	...	General Floating Dock	10	5	0	0	...
5578110*l*	3*l* per cent	London and St Katharine	Stk	100	0	0	72½
3608657	2*l* per cent	Southampton	Stk	100	0	0	...
800800	2¾*l* per cent	Victoria	Stk	100	0	0	...
5000	2¾*l* pr cent	Ditto New	20	2	0	0	...

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares	Dividends last hf-yr.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.			Price pershare
			£	£	s	d	
20000	5l pc & 4lbs	Agra and Masterman's Limited...	100	50	0	0	137 35
20000	...	Ditto New, issued at 30 pm ...	50	25	0	0	...
	...	Ditto issued at 30 pm	50	25	0	0	...
10000	...	Albion	50	5	0	0	3½ 4½
20000	5l per cent	Alliance Limited	100	25	0	0	36 5
5000	12s 6d	Ditto New	100	25	0	0	34 5
10000	...	Ditto New issued at 20 pm ...	100	10	0	0	19
100000	3s 6d	Anglo-Austrian	20	6	0	0	6¾ 7
20000	...	Anglo-Italian Limited	50	10	0	0	8 9
24500	7l per cent	Australasia	40	40	0	0	69 71
7500	14s p share	Ditto New	40	40	0	0	65¾
12500	4l per cent	Bank of British Columbia ...	20	15	0	0	18
10000	5l per cent	Bank of Egypt	25	25	0	0	30 2
4000	10l pr cent	Bank of London	100	50	0	0	158 62
25000	...	Bank of Otago Limited	20	6	0	0	5½ ¾
10000	8½l pr cent	Bank of Queensland Limited ...	100	20	0	0	16½ 17½
20000	5l per cent	Bank of Victoria, Australia ...	50	25	0	0	37 9
5000	5l per cent	Bank of Wales Limited	100	20	0	0	14 16
50000	5l per cent	Bank of New Zealand	10	9	0	0	15½ 16½
50000	..	Brazilian & Portuguese Limited.	20	10	0	0	10½ ¾
20000	...	British and Californian Limited...	50	5	0	0	3½ ¾
20000	3l per cent	British North America	50	50	0	0	48 50
40000	7½l pr cent	Chrtd Bk. India. Austra., & Ch.	20	20	0	0	34 6
20000	10l pr cent	Chrtd Merc of India, Lond, & China	25	25	0	0	59 61
10000	...	Ditto New	25	12	10	0	...
10000	10l pr cent	City..	100	50	0	0	126½ 27
20000	7l per cent	Colonial	100	25	0	0	43 5
40000	...	Commercial Bank of Canada ...	20.11s	20	11	0	...
20000	...	Commercial Bk of India & the East	25	25	0	0	...
10000	...	Ditto New, iss at 10 pm, 10 paid	25	20	0	0	26 8
200000	7½l pr cent	Consolidated Bank Limited ...	10	4	0	0	11½ ¾
5000	6l per cent	Continental Limited	100	25	0	0	19½ 20½
20000	2½l pr cent	East London Limited	50	5	0	0	6½ 7
50000	12s p share	Eng., Scot., & Austral Limited...	20	20	0	0	20 1
40000	...	English and Swedish Limited ...	50	15	0	0	13 14
40000	3½l pr cent	European Limited...	50	15	0	0	13½
10000	...	Ditto	50	10	0	0	...
10000	5l per cent	Hindustan, China, & Japan Lim.	100	25	0	0	30 1
10000	5l per cent	Ditto New, issued at 2 pm ...	100	18	0	0	22 3
12000	4l per cent	Imperial, Limited...	100	20	0	0	34½
8000	2½l pr cent	Ditto New, issued at 4 pm ...	100	15	0	0	33 4
10000	...	Imp. Bk of India, China, & Japan. L	50	10	0	0	...
125000	15s 9d p sh	Imperial Ottoman...	20	10	0	0	16¾
25000	...	International, Limited	50	17	10	0	9½ 11½
6000	3l p sh & bs	Ionian	25	25	0	0	...
6000	...	Ditto New	25	5	0	0	...
100000	...	Land Mortgage Bank of India Lim.	20	4	0	0	5½ ¾
20000	...	London Bk of Mexico & S. America L.	50	10	0	0	9½ ¾
10000	...	London Bank of Scotland Lim ...	100	13	0	0	9 11
10000	1l 1s	London and Brazilian Limited ...	100	40	0	0	46¾
5000	2l	London, B Ayres, & R Plate Lim.	100	40	0	0	49 51
20000	5s	Ditto New, issued at 1½ pm ...	25	7	10	0	9½ 10½
5000	2½l pr cent	London, Birm., & S. Staffish. Lim	100	22	0	0	16 18
50000	4l per cent	London Chrtd Bank of Austral.	20	20	0	0	24½ 4
30000	16l pr cent	London and County	50	20	0	0	83 ½
5000	16s 10d	London, Hambrg, Cont. Exch. Lim	100	18	0	0	10½ 10
60000	16l pr cent	London Joint Stock	50	10	0	0	50 2
10000	2½l pr cent	London and Northern Limited ...	100	25	0	0	13 17
25000	5l per cent	London and South African ..	20	20	0	0	22 3
5000	3l per cent	London and South Western Lim.	100	20	0	0	22½ ¾
50000	14 pr cent	London and Westminster ..	100	20	0	0	98 100
10000	5l per cent	Merchant Bank Limited	100	22	10	0	29½
20000	11s 4d & 25s	Mercantile and Exchange Limtd	50	10	0	0	10 ¾
20000	5s 8d	Ditto New, issued at 2 pm ...	50	10	0	0	10 ½
10000	3½l pr cent	Metropolitan and Provincial Lim	100	20	0	0	16½ 17½
5000	2½l pr cent	Midland Bank Limited	100	20	0	0	19 21
20000	4l per cent	National of Liverpool Limited ...	100	10	0	0	18½ 19½
10000	11l pr cent	National Provincial of England	100	42	0	0	155
25000	11l pr cent	Ditto New	20	12	0	0	...
30000	14s 9d p sh	Ditto ditto	20	13	0	0	...
20000	6l 13s 4dpc	National	50	30	0	0	...
20000	...	Ditto New	50	15	0	0	...
25000	10l pr cent	New South Wales	20	20	0	0	45 7
12500	...	Ditto New, iss. at 6l 13s 4d pm.	20	20	0	0	...
40000	...	New Zealand Bank Corporn. Lim.	10	1	0	0	1 ¼
50000	...	North Western	20	5	0	0	10 11
50400	16l pr cent	Oriental Bank Corporation ..	25	25	0	0	57½
20000	...	Provincial Banking Corpor. Lim.	50	5	0	0	3 4
20000	10l pr cent	Provincial of Ireland	100	25	0	0	85 7
10000	...	Ditto New	10	10	0	0	...
37500	24l pr cent	Scinde, Punjaub, & Delhi Limited	20	10	0	0	11¾ ¼
20000	5l per cent	South Australia	25	25	0	0	36 8
10000	...	South Eastern Limited	25	10	0	0	11 12
10000	4l per cent	Stand. of Brit. South Africa Lim.	100	25	0	0	23 5
4450	4l per cent	Ditto New	100	25	0	0	23 5
40000	8½l pr cent	Union of Australia ..	25	25	0	0	54½
10000	10s	Union of Ireland Limited ...	100	22	0	0	20 1
40000	7½p c & 2½lb	Union of London	50	15	0	0	58½

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Amount of Loan.	Div. per Hf-year.	Name.	Paid.	Price.
			£	
500000	3 pr ct.	British Columbia, 6 per cent. Dec. 31, 1872	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	Do. do. 1883	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	Canada Governmt 6 per cent. Jan. & July, 1877-84	100	98
...	3 pr ct.	Do. per cent. Feb. and Aug.	100	97
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent. March and Sept.	100	97
2314808	2½ pr ct.	Do. 5 per cent. Jan. and July	100	86
585808	2½ pr ct.	Do. 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock	100	86½
200000	4 pr ct.	Cape of Good Hope, 6 per cent. Dec. 1873	100	104½
...	3 pr ct.	Do. do. April & Oct. 1880-4	100	107
...	3 pr ct.	Do. do. do 1890-1	100	108
...	3 pr ct	Do. do. Jan. and July, 1891	100	110
100000	3 pr ct	Ceylon, November, 1868, 6 per cent.	100	103
250000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1878, do.	100	109½
200000	3 pr ct.	Mauritius, 6 per cent. 1873, Jan. and July	100	107
200000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1878, do.	100	108
200000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1882, May 15 and Nov. 15 ...	100	107
165500	3 pr ct.	Natal Government 6 per cent	100	105
146000	3 pr ct.	New Brunswick Governmt, 6 per cent. Jan. & July	100	98½
...	2½ pr ct	New South Wales Gov. 5 per cent. 1866, Jan. & July	100	100
...	2½ pr ct.	Do. do. 5 per cent. 1871-6, Jan.&July	100	96
...	2½ pr ct.	Do. do. 5 pr cent., 1888-92, Jan.&July	100	95
150000	3 pr ct.	New Zealand, 6 per cent.	100	106
250000	3 pr ct.	Nova Scotia Government, 6 per cent. Sterling 1875...	100	99
75000	3 pr ct	Queensland Government 6 per cent. Jan. and July..	100	104¾
...	3 pr ct.	S. Australian Gov. 6 per cent 1868-69, Jan. and July	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	Do do. 1878 and upwards, Jan.&July	100	108
...	3 pr ct	Victoria Government, 6 per cent. Jan. and July.....	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent. April and Oct. ..	100	106¾

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend perannum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.			Price pershare
			£	£	s	d	
25000	7l per cent	Albert Medical Life & Family End.	20	3	0	0	...
50000	7l 14s 6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign ..	100	11	0	0	15½
10000	8l pc & 50s bs	Do. Marine	100	25	0	0	...
24000	15s	Atlas	50	5	15	0	12¾
3000	5l p c & bs	Argus Life	100	25	0	0	...
50000	...	British & Foreign Marine Limited.	20	2	0	0	...
20000	8l 10s pr ct	Church of England	50	2	0	0	...
5000	5l p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, & General Life..	100	10	0	0	...
50000	5s	Commercial Union	50	5	0	0	8½
4000	4l p s & bs	County	100	10	0	0	...
6160	1l 6s	Crown..	50	5	0	0	...
50000	5l pc & bs	Eagle	50	5	0	0	...
100000	...	Empire Marine Limited	10	2	0	0	...
10000	5l 10s pr ct	Equity and Law	100	5	19	10	...
20000	4s	English and Scottish Law Life	50	3	10	0	...
10000	5l per cent	English and Scottish Marine Lim...	100	5	0	0	4¾
10000	5l per cent	General	100	5	0	0	...
5000	5l p c & bs	Gresham Life	20	5	0	0	...
20000	5l per cent	Guardian	100	50	0	0	49½
2400	6l psh 15l bs	Imperial Fire	500	50	0	0	...
7500	17s & bonus	Imperial Life	100	10	0	0	...
13453	5l pc & 10l b	Indemnity Marine	100	50	0	0	128
50000	2s 6d 2s 6d bs	Law Fire	100	2	10	0	...
10000	3l 2s 6d p c	Law Life	100	10	0	0	...
100000	..	Lancashire	20	2	0	0	...
30000	5l per cent	Legal and General Life . ..	50	6	9	0	...
100000	6l per cent	Lpool & London & Globe (6 pct Ann)	100	100	0	0	...
87504	40l per cent	Liverpool and London Fire & Life	20	2	0	0	...
35433	4l p c & bs	London	25	12	10	0	...
20000	...	London & Caledonian Marine Lim.	25	5	0	0	6
40000	...	London and Lancashire Fire ...	25	2	10	0	...
10000	...	London and Lancashire Life ...	10	1	0	0	...
20000	3s 8d	London and Provincial Law ..	50	3	12	6	...
50000	10l pr cent	London and Provincial Marine ...	20	2	0	0	3
10000	14ps & 7sbs	Marine	100	18	0	0	...
50000	...	Maritime (Limited)...	10	2	0	0	...
7848	5l p c & bs	Minerva	20	5	0	0	...
40000	10l pr cent	North British and Mercantile ..	50	6	5	0	19
40000	6l per cent	Ocean Marine	25	5	0	0	26½
40000	..	Oriental and General Marine ...	25	2	10	0	...
..	5l per cent	Pelican	..	..			...
..	6l 5s & bs	Phœnix	..	..			...
2500	12½ pc & bs	Provident Life	100	10	0	0	...
200000	7s 6d	Rock Life	5	0	10	0	...
4a9220	18l pr cent	Royal Exchange	Stock	All			...
100000	7s pr share	Royal Insurance	20	3	0	0	...
1500	11ips & 2sb	Union	200	20	0	0	...
—	6½l percent	Sun Fire	..	All			...
4000	2l p s & bs	Do. Life	..	All			...
100000	10l pr cent	Thames and Mersey Marine Lim...	20	2	0	0	7½
100000	..	Union Marine Limited	20	2	0	0	...
5000	2l 11s p sh	Universal Life	100	10	0	0	...
50000	...	Universal Marine Limited	20	5	0	0	5½
..	5l p c & bs	Victoria Life..	..	5	0	0	...

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The annexed quotations—4s 6d to the dollar—are taken from Mr E. F. Satterthwaite's circular issued on Wednesday last:—

	Bid.	Asked.
Bonds and Shares having Interest and Dividends payable in America.		
United States 6 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, 1868...	...	...
Ditto 5 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, 1874	...	...
Ditto 6 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, 1881...	...	...
Ditto 6 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, (5.20's) 1882	44	44½
Pennsylvania 5 per Cent. Coupon Bonds	...	...
Ditto Five per Cent. Stock	...	...
Virginia Six per Cent. Bonds	27	29
Atlantic and Great Western (Ohio Section), First Mortgage, 1876 ...	38	40
Detroit and Milwaukee, Seven per Cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 1785	38	42
Erie, 7 per cent., First Mortgage, 1867	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Second Mortgage, 1879	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Third Mortgage, 1883	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Fourth Mortgage, 1880	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Fifth Mortgage, 1888	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Preferred Stock	...	...
Ditto shares, 100 dollars	38	39
Illinois Central, First Mortgage, 7 per cent. Construction, 1875 ...	...	...
Ditto, 100 dollar shares, all paid	51	52
Ditto, ditto, paid up in full	...	...
Ditto, Cancelled Bond Scrip 5 dollars each	...	...
Joliet and Northern Indiana 8 per cent., 1st Mortgage, 1874, guaranteed by Michigan Central...	...	...
Michigan Central, 8 per cent., convertible, 1869, 1st Mortgage ...	...	...
Ditto, sinking fund, 1882, 1st Mortgage	...	...
Ditto shares, 100 dollars	...	...
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 7 per cent. Sinking Fund, 1885	...	...
New York Central, 7 per cent. Bonds, 1904	...	...
Ditto 6 per cent., Sinking Fund, 1883	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Sinking Fund, 1876	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Sinking Fund, convertible to 1869	...	...
Ditto shares, 100 dollars	...	...
Pennsylvania, 6 per cent., 1st Mortgage, 1880	...	...

Bonds having Principal and Interest, payable in London, at fixed rate of Exchange.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic & Gt Western (New York Section), 1st Mortgage, 7 p.c. 1879	71	73
Ditto, (Pennsylvania Section), 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent., 1877 ...	71	73
Ditto, (New York Section) Second Mortgage, 1881	66	68
Ditto, (Pennsylvania Section), Second Mortgage, 1882	67	69
Quotations calculated and Bonds redeemed at 4s 6d per dollar; Interest payable at 4s per dollar.		
Mariett and Cincinnati, 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent., 1891	69	71
Quotations calculated at 4s 6d p dol; Interest payable at 4s p dol.		
Illinois Central, 1st Mortgage, 6 per cent., Construction	74	76
Quotations on this issue: alculated and Principal and Interest payable at 4s 2d per dollar.		

Bonds issued in Sterling, and having both Principal and Interest payable in London in Sterling.	Bid.	Asked.
Virginia Five per Cent.	42	48
Maryland Five per Cent.	64	68
Massachusetts Five per Cent.	...	...
Panama, 1st Mortgage, 1865	100	102
Ditto, 2nd Mortgage 1872	101	103
Pennsylvania, 6 per Cent., 2nd Mortgage, 1875...	79	81

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Stock or Shares.	Dividend per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid. £	s.	d.	Price per share £	s.	d.
20000	2l	Anglo-Mexican Mint	10	10	0	0	17½	18½	
50000	...	Atlantic Royal Mail Steam (Lim.)	10	10	0	0	...		
120000	...	Atlantic Telegraph guaranteed	5	2	10	0	...		
20000	15s	Australian Agricultural	25	19	0	0	20		
20000	5l per cent	Austral. Mort. Land & Finan (Lim)	25	3	0	0	3	½	
47000	...	Berlin Water Works (Limited)	10	10	0	0	8¾	9½	
20000	...	Bombay Gas (Limited)	5	5	0	0	4¾	5½	
100000	...	Ditto New	5	2	0	0	1½	2½	
6000	...	British American Land	50	40	0	0	25	30	
5000	...	British Colonial Steam Ship (Lim.)	50	5	0	0	...		
5547800	6l per cent	Brit. & I Magnetic Telegraph (Lim)	Stock	100	0	0	60	5	
12500	6s 1d p sh	British Indian Tea (Limited)	20	11	0	0	9	10	
20000	...	British Iron	20	17	0	0	...		
50000	...	British Ship Owners	20	3	0	0	...		
40000	...	Canada Agency Association (Lim)	2½	0	5	0	...		
8815	3l per cent	Canada Company	32½	32	10	0	60	6	
50000	...	Canadian Loan and Invest. (Lim.)	10	2	10	0	1½	2½	
25000	1l 1s	Ceylon Company	20	7	0	0	9½	10½	
20000	...	City of London Real Property (Lim)	25	3	10	0	1½	2½	
20000	...	City Offices (Limited)	50	7	10	0	5	6½	
40000	6l per cent	Company of African Merchts (Lim)	10	2	0	0	2½	¾	
20000	...	Consolidated Discount (Limited)	50	10	0	0	6	8	
17500	...	Continental Union Gas (Limited)	20	10	0	0	10	½	
2500	...	Ditto		20	0	0	...		
40000	15l pr cent	Contract Corporation (Limited)	100	3	0	0	1½	2½	
12000	5l per cent	Copper Miners of England, pf 7½ pc	25	25	0	0	15	19	
100000	...	Credit Foncier & Mobilier of Englnd	20	5	0	0	8¾		
	...	Ditto		2	0	0	5½	½	
10000	...	Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Lim.)	50	10	0	0	6	8	
1002925	3l per cent	Crystal Palace	Stock	100	0	0	32		
160820	7l per cent	Ditto Preference	Stock	100	0	0	107	10	
277000	6l per cent	Ditto 6 p c Perpetual Debentures	Stock	100	0	0	108	11	
10000	...	Discount Corporation (Limited)	100	17	10	0	13½	15½	
20000	...	East Indian Financial (Limited)	50	5	0	0	...		
50000	...	East India Irrigation and Canal	20	8	0	0	5½	6	
80000	...	Ebbw Vale	50	5	0	0	4½	¾	
100000	7s 3d p sh	Egyptn Commercial & Trad. (Lim)	20	4	0	0	5½	¼	
879975	8l per cent	Electric Telegraph	Stock	100	0	0	108	12	
70000	2s 6d	English and Australian Copper	5	5	0	0	1½	¾	
20000	...	English and Foreign Credit	50	5	0	0	3	4	
75000	15l pr cent	Financial Corporation	20	1	10	0	½	1	
6000	...	Financial Discount (Limited)	50	10	0	0	4	6	
30000	10s 6d p sh	Fore Street Warehouse (Limited)	20	4	0	0	9½		
10000	...	Gellivara (Limited)	50	10	0	0	3	5	
125000	7s	Gen. Credit & Finance of Lond (Lim)	20	4	0	0	7½	½	
20000	10l pc & bs	General Steam Navigation	15	14	0	0	25	7	
5000	...	Hong Kong and China Gas	10	10	0	0	...		
1800000	6½l pr cent	Hudson's Bay	20	20	0	0	16	½	
20000	...	Humber Iron Works (Limited)	50	10	0	0	3	5	
100000	...	Imperial & Mercantile Credit Asso. (L)	50	5	0	0	8½		
25000	...	Indian Carrying (Limited)	2	1	0	0	1		
40000	...	International Contract	50	5	0	0	...		
150000	...	International Financial Society (Lim)	20	5	0	0	7½	¾	
300000	...	International Land Credit (Lim)	20	6	0	0	6½	¾	
50000	6l per cent	Italian Irrigation (Canal Cavour)	20	16	0	0	8	9	
1000000	6l per cent	Do. 6 p c Bds red 1870, issued 90	100	100	0	0	85	7	
80000	8l per cent	Joint Stock Discount (Limited)	25	10	0	0	9½	¾	
10000	...	Land Credit of Ireland (Limited)	50	5	0	0	...		
20000	...	Land Securities (Limited)	50	5	0	0	4	½	
20000	...	London African Trading	25	10	0	0	7	9	
12000	...	London District Telegraph (Lim)	5	5	0	0	1	2	
20000	20l pr cent	London Financial Association (Lim)	50	15	0	0	24	½	
20000	20l pr cent	Ditto New, issued at 4 pm	50	15	0	0	23½	4	
175000	2s	London General Omnibus (Limited)	4	4	0	0	3½	½	
50000	...	Lon. & Glas Engineer. & Iron Ship (L)	50	10	0	0	...		
10000	...	London, Italian, and Adriatic Stm.	50	7	10	0	3½	5½	
5000	...	London Mercantile Discount (Lim)	20	7	10	0	3	4	
50000	5l per cent	Madras Irrigation and Canal	20	5	0	0	4½	5½	
...	...	Ditto	20	20	0	0	19½	20½	
10000	3l per cent	Marine Investment (Limited)	25	4	0	0	...		
12500	...	Mauritius Land, Credit, & Agency Lm	20	2	0	0	2	½	
12000	...	Mediterranean Extension Tel. (Lim)	10	10	0	0	3	4	
40000	...	Millwall Iron Works	50	5	0	0	4½	¾	
22500	13s	Natal Land & Colonisatn Co. (Lim.)	10	5	0	0	4½	5½	
80000	16l pr cent	National Discount Co. (Limited)	25	5	0	0	16½	¾	
40000	...	Do. new, issued 5 pm, 3¾ paid	25	3	15	0	...		
10000	...	National Financial (Limited)	50	6	0	0	4	5	
20000	...	National Steam Navigation (Lim).	100	15	0	0	8½	9½	
6000	...	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	20	5	0	0	4	5	
6000	...	Ditto New	20	1	0	0	½	1½	
20000	5l per cent	New Zealand Trust and Loan (Lim)	25	2	0	0	2½	¾	
10000	...	North Australian (Limited)	10	1	10	0	...		
187175	...	North British Australasian (Lim.)	100	100	0	0	57½		
80000	...	Nova Scotia Gold and Land (Lim.)	2	2	0	0	1	2	
		Ditto ditto		1	0	0	½	1	
10000	15l pr cent	Oriental Commercial (Limited)	20	7	0	0	7½	8½	
10000	...	Oriental Financial (Limited)	50	10	0	0	5½	6½	
100000	...	Oriental Gas (Limited)	1	1	0	0	1½	¾	
50000	...	Ditto New	1	1	0	0	1½	¾	
40000	...	Oriental Inland Steam (Limited)	10	10	0	0	2	3	
25000	...	Otago and Southland Investment	10	1	10	0	1	½	
10000	...	Ottoman Financial Association (L.)	50	10	0	0	6½	7½	
10000	...	Ottoman Gas (Limited)	5	5	0	0	4	½	
12500	6l per cent	Panama, N. Zeald, & Aust. R. Mail (L.)	10	7	0	0	6	7	
8500	6l per cent	Ditto ditto	5	5	0	0	4½	5	
37500	...	Ditto New	10	5	0	0	3½	4	
600000	3l per cent	Peel River, Land, & Mineral (Lim.)	Stock	100	0	0	41	3	
20000	7l p c & bs	Peninsula and Oriental Steam	50	50	0	0	78½		
20000	7l p c & bs	Ditto New	50	30	0	0	48½	9	
17000	...	Quebrada Land, Rail., & Ming (Lim)	10	6	10	0	2½	3½	
10000	2l	Rhymney Iron	50	50	0	0	27	9	
10000	12s	Ditto New	15	15	0	0	8	9	
4250	17s 6d	Rio de Janeiro City Improvmt (Lim)	25	25	0	0	4½	5½	
22750	1l 10s	Rio de Janeiro City Improvmnts (Lim)	25	4	0	0	2½	3½	
15000	7½ pmh-yr	Royal Mail Steam	100	60	0	0	95	7	
200000	10l pr cent	Scottish Australian Investmt (Lim)	Stock	100	0	0	120	25	
5000	...	Silver's India Rubber Works & Tel. Cable	50	10	0	0	...		
40000	...	Smith, Knight, and Co. (Limited)	50	5	0	0	3½		
30000	...	Societe Financiere d'Egypt (Lim)	20	6	0	0	4½	5	
10000	...	S. African Mortgage & Invest. (Lim.)	50	5	0	0	4½	5½	
14200	7l per cent	South Australian Land	25	25	0	0	31	3	
8000	...	South Wales Colliery	25	2	10	0	...		
280000	...	Submarine Telegraph	Stock	100	0	0	45	55	
...	...	Ditto Scrip	1	1	0	0	¾	¾	
37500	...	Telegraph Construc. & Mainten (Lim)	20	4	0	0	2½	¾	
12500	...	Trust & Agency of Australia (Lim)	10	1	0	0	1½	¾	
5000	3l per cent	Trust & Loan Co. of Upper Canada	20	5	0	0	4½	5½	
30000	...	United Kingd. Telegraph Co. (Lim.)	5	4	0	0	2½	3	
25000	...	Upper Assam Tea (Limited)	10	2	10	0	6½	7½	
		Ditto	10	10	0	0	17	20	
1000	6s	Van Diemen's Land	30	28	10	0	9	11	
20000	...	Warrant Finance (Limited)	50	10	0	0	9		
30000	...	West India & Pacific Steam (Lim)	50	10	0	0	10½	11½	

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 3 per mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.20 per 1*l* sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about 2-10ths per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 425 per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.4½ per 1*l* sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is, therefore, about 2-10ths per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The Commercial Times.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR POSTING LATE LETTERS for the country by the night mails at the district and branch offices in London; later receipt of letters at such offices for places served by the line of railway adjacent to each; alteration of time, and reduction of fee for late letters at the chief office, St Martin's-le-Grand; also reduction of fee for late letters at the London railway stations.—On and after the 2nd January next, the latest times for posting letters at each of the undermentioned offices will be as follows:—

Offices.	For all the Night Mails. Without fee until p.m.	With a fee of 1d until p.m.	With a fee of 2d until p.m.	With a fee of 4d until p.m.	With a fee of 2d until p.m.
General Post Office, St Martin's-le-Grand	6 0	6 45	7 15	7 30	...
District and Branch Offices.					See Note.*
Lombard street	6 0	6 45	7 15	...	...
Charing cross	6 0	6 45	7 15	...	7 45 (1)
West Central—High Holborn	6 0	6 45	7 15	...	7 45 (2)
Northern—Essex road, Islington	6 0	6 45	7 15	...	7 45 (3)
North-Eastern—Church street, Bethnal green	6 0	6 45	7 15	...	7 45 (4)
Eastern—Commercial road east	6 0	6 45	7 15	...	7 45 (5)
South-Eastern — High street, Southwark	6 0	6 45	7 15	...	7 45 (6)
Southern—York place, Lambeth	6 0	6 45	7 15	...	7 45 (7)
South-Western — Buckingham gate	6 0	6 45	7 15	...	7 45 (8)
Western—Vere street, Oxford street	6 0	6 45	7 15	...	7 45 (9)
North-Western — Eversholt st, Camden Town	6 0	6 45	7 15	...	7 45 (10)

(1) For places served by the South-Western line only.
(2) For places served by the Great Western, North-Western and Midland lines.
(3) For places served by the North-Western and Midland lines.
(4) For places served by the Ipswich and Cambridge lines.
(5) For places served by the Ipswich and Cambridge lines.
(6) For places served by the South-Eastern line only.
(7) For places served by the South-Western line only.
(8) For places served by the South-Western line only.
(9) For places served by the Great Western line only.
(10) For places served by the North-Western and Midland lines.

A list of the towns for which letters can be posted will be exhibited at each office.

NOTE*.—Letters intended to be forwarded by the special despatch from the district and branch offices at 7.45 p.m., to the lines of railway adjacent to each, must be presented at the counter; if dropped into the letter box they will not be forwarded.

Simultaneously with the above alterations, the fee for receiving late letters at the general post office between 7.15 and 7.30 p.m., and at the London railway stations, up to the time of departure of the trains, will be reduced from sixpence to fourpence. In all cases the postage, as well as the late fee, must be prepaid by stamps affixed to the letters.

On and after the 2nd January next, letters and newspapers to be forwarded by most of the principal day and night mails from London, may be posted at the railway stations from which the mails are respectively despatched, on payment with each of a late fee of fourpence, instead of sixpence. Letters for Ireland and for France by the day mail are excepted.

On the 1st January next, and thenceforward, the scale of progression for charging letters addressed to the United States of Colombia, or to any of the States of Central America, via Panama, sent by packet, will be modified by substituting for the existing scale a scale of weight having half-an-ounce as a unit; the postage advancing by single rates for each additional half-ounce or fraction of half-an-ounce.

On the 1st January next and thenceforward, patterns or samples of merchandise may be transmitted by post, via Belgium, between England and the undermentioned countries and places constituting the German Postal Union:—Prussia, Austria, Saxony, Hanover, Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck. Places in the Postal District of Tour and Taxis, viz:—Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Hesse Electoral, Hesse Homburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe Detmold, Nassau, Reuss, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Hohenzollern, Schwartzburg-Rudoldstadt, and Schwartzburg Sonderhausen. Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden, Luxemburg. The rates of postage chargeable upon such packets of patterns and samples, which in all cases must be prepaid by means of postage stamps, will be as follows, viz.:—Not exceeding 4 ozs., 4d; above 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs., 8d. Above which weight, no packet of patterns or samples can be sent.

On the 1st January next, and thenceforward, patterns of merchandise may be transmitted by post between England and Labuan, either via Southampton, or via Marseilles.

On the 1st January next and thenceforward, patterns or samples of merchandise may be transmitted by post between England and the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, either via Southampton, or via Marseilles. For the present, patterns cannot be sent to the colony of Queensland. No packet of patterns or samples exceeding the weight of *three pounds* can be sent to New South Wales; but on patterns or samples addressed to any of the other colonies above-mentioned, the postage for heavier packets will increase by two rates of postage for every half-pound, or fraction of half-a-pound, without limit.

The Government of the Cape of Good Hope having made provision for extending the book post to all parts of the colony, book packets addressed to any place at the Cape of Good Hope, may, on the 1st of January next and thenceforward, be forwarded subject to the same

rules and regulations as those under which book packets may now be forwarded to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Mossel Bay.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Destination	Despatch of Next Mail from London.		Next Mail Due.
Australia and New Zealand	via Southampton	Jan. 20, M.	Jan. 18
	via Marseilles	Jan. 26, E.	Jan. 12
Brazils, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Cape de Verd Islands	(By British packet)	Jan. 9, M.	Jan. 4
	(By French packet)	Jan. 23, M.	Jan. 22
Cape of Good Hope, Ascension, and St Helena		Jan. 9, E.	Feb. 19
China, Penang, and Singapore	via Southampton	Jan. 4, M.	Jan. 2
	via Marseilles	Jan. 10, E.	Jan. 12
Falkland Islands		Jan. 9, M.	...
Gibraltar	(via Southampton)	Jan. 4, M	overdue
India (Calcutta), Ceylon, and Ionian Islands	via Southampton	Jan. 4, M.	Jan. 2
	via Marseilles	Jan. 10, E	Jan. 12
Ditto (Bombay)	via Southampton	Jan. 12, M.	overdue
	via Marseilles	Jan. 3, E.	Jan. 5
Malta, Egypt, and Aden	via Southampton	Jan. 4, M.	overdue
	via Marseilles	Jan. 3, E.	Jan. 5
Mauritius	via Southampton	Jan. 20, M.	Jan. 12
	via Marseilles	Jan. 26, E.	Jan. 5
Newfoundland		Jan. 7, E	Jan 4
Portugal, by Brazil packet		Jan. 9, M.	Jan. 4
Ditto (by Pr. S. to Oporto)		Jan. 4, E.	...
Ditto (by Pr. S. to Lisbon)		Jan. 11, E.	...
United States, California, Canada, &c., (By British packet)	(New York)	Dec. 31, E.	Jan. 4
Ditto (by United States packet)	(New York)	Jan. , M.	...
Ditto (ditto)	(New York)	Jan. 4, E.	...
Ditto (by Canadian packet)	(Quebec)	Jan. 5, E.	Dec. 30
Western Coast of Africa, Madeira, and Teneriffe		Jan. 23, E.	Jan. 10
West Indies and Pacific (except Bahamas, Cuba, and Mexico)		Jan. 2, M.	overdue
Bahamas (via New York)		Jan. 14, E.	Jan. 12
Bermuda (via New York)		Dec. 31, E.	Jan. 18
Cuba and Mexico		Jan. 2, M.	overdue

MAILS ARRIVED.

LATEST DATES.

On the 23rd December, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per steam ship Saxon, via Plymouth—Table Bay, November 20; St Helena, 28; Ascension, December 2; and Madeira, 16.

On the 23rd December, AMERICA, per steam ship China, via Liverpool—New York, December 14.

On the 26th December, CALCUTTA AND CHINA, by overland, from Suez—Calcutta, November 22; Madras, 26; Bombay, 30; Hong Kong, 15; and Singapore, 17.

On the 28th December, AMERICA, per steam ship Hansa, via Southampton—New York, December 17.

On the 28th December, AMERICA, per steam ship Bavaria, via Southampton—New York, December 14.

Seven Years' Average Price of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, per imperial bushel.

Wheat. s d	Barley. s d	Oats. s d
6 0	4 3½	2 10

CORN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

An Account showing the Quantities of the several kinds of Corn and Meal imported into each division of the United Kingdom; and the Quantities of British and Foreign Corn and Meal, of the same kinds, exported from the United Kingdom, in the week ended the 24th of December, 1864.

	Quantities Imported into				Quantities Exported from the United Kingdom.		
	England	Scotland	Ireland.	The United Kingdm	British.	Colonial and Foreign.	Total Exported.
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Wheat	98643	51324	102821	252788	...	...	...
Barley	85249	6881	3100	95230	56	...	56
Oats	190816	...	...	190816	665	23	688
Rye	8000	...	...	8000	...	...	...
Peas	24246	4878	...	29124	999	...	969
Beans	8982	1914	...	10896	81	...	81
Indian corn	28926	11442	33949	74317	...	...	...
Buckwheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peas or bigg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of corn, exclusive of malt	444862	76439	139870	661171	1771	23	1794
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Wheatmeal and flour	31374	6647	10512	48533	253	1461	1714
Barley meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oat meal	...	...	...	...	173	...	173
Rye meal	9	...	...	9	...	...	...
Pea meal	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bean meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian corn meal	91	...	...	91	...	...	...
Buckwheat meal	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total of meal	31476	6647	10512	48635	427	1461	1888
Total of corn and meal, exclusive of malt	476338	83086	150382	709805	2198	1484	3682
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Malt	...	...	...	...	307	...	307

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the GAZETTE of last night.

QUANTITIES SOLD in, and the AVERAGE PRICES of, LAST WEEK, with the corresponding periods of the last FOUR YEARS.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.		
	qrs	s	d	qrs	s	d	qrs	s	d
Sold last week and average price	99255	37	10	104456	28	0	11762	19	1
Corresponding week in 1863	106031	40	5	100013	32	0	14411	19	0
— — 1862	77529	45	7	99408	34	1	16308	20	4
— — 1861	75104	61	4	101835	36	4	16362	22	1
— — 1860	70203	54	0	91277	39	7	13474	22	6

	Rye.			Beans.			Peas.		
	qrs	s	d	qrs	s	d	qrs	s	d
Sold last week and average price	52	30	4	4143	34	3	1620	35	6
Corresponding week in 1863	73	33	6	4691	34	4	2329	33	8
— — 1862	34	33	1	4447	36	4	1477	37	11
— — 1861	95	35	10	4704	44	4	2263	41	11
— — 1860	145	34	7	2315	41	10	959	46	7

AVERAGE PRICES OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Weekly average, Dec. 24	37	10	28	0	19	1	30	4	36	3	35	6
— — 17	38	1	28	4	19	9	29	1	37	2	35	3
— — 10	38	4	28	8	19	10	28	7	37	2	34	11
— — 3	38	5	28	2	20	3	26	8	37	10	35	5
— Nov. 26	38	8	29	3	20	0	40	0	37	10	35	1
— — 19	38	9	29	9	19	5	29	9	37	2	34	11
Six weeks average	38	4	28	10	19	9	30	5	37	4	35	2
Same time last year	40	7	33	1	19	4	31	1	35	2	33	10
Duties ....per 112 lbs	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3

Import duty on flour and meal 4½d per 112 lbs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The supply of English wheat on sale at Mark lane to-day was small. Dry samples moved off slowly, at an advance in prices of 1s per quarter, and damp produce changed hands at fully late rates. In foreign wheat a fair business was transacted, at full quotations. Barley met a slow sale, at previous currencies. Oats were in moderate request; nevertheless, prices ruled, in some instances, the turn in favour of buyers. Beans were dull, and rather cheaper; but in the value of peas and flour, no alteration took place. This week's imports amount to 5,850 quarters of wheat, and 9,300 of oats.

At Liverpool, this morning, wheat was held for an advance of 2d per cental. Flour changed hands somewhat more freely, at extreme rates. Indian corn was steady in price. At Wakefield, an advance of 1s per quarter took place in some instances in the value of wheat.

Although business has been somewhat interrupted by the Christmas holidays, the Liverpool cotton market has been very firm, and rather animated in tone, the sales of four days reaching 44,000 bales, of which spinners have taken 25,000, speculators 12,000, and exporters 7,000 bales. To-day, however, a decline of 1d to 1½d has taken place upon most descriptions, in consequence of the real stock being found 114,000 bales in excess of that estimated. The real stock now stands at 466,300 bales. The excess in stock has certainly astonished most people, but if the loose manner in which the stock is kept be taken into account, no surprise need be manifested.

Advices from Bombay are to Nov. 28. During the fortnight prior to that date the arrivals of cotton had been tolerably large, and the transactions for export having been on a limited scale, stocks had accumulated to some extent. As regards prices, the tendency was very unfavourable, nearly all descriptions of produce having declined in value 10 to 15 rupees per candy. The heaviest fall was in sawginned Dharwar, whilst in Dhollera scarcely any alteration took place. For forward delivery, Dhollera sold at 505 rupees per candy. Subjoined are Messrs Nicol and Co.'s statements of prices and exports:—

CURRENT PRICES of COTTON at BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

	Market Value. Per candy, 784 lbs. rs	C.F.I. Exchange 2s 1½d per R. d
Broach and Jumboosoor	420	14.75
Surat	440	15.42
Dhollera	435	15.28
Mowa and Bhownugger	440	15.42
Oomrawuttee	400	14.03
Barsee	380	13.38
Veravole	360	12.69
Compta	425	14.88
Kandeish	350	12.37
Vingorla	415	14.56
Sawginned Dharwar	505	17.61

EXPORTS of COTTON from BOMBAY from Jan. 1 to Nov. 28.

Destination.	1863. bales	1864. bales
London	18,696	16,352
Liverpool	756,612½	788,063½
Total, Great Britain	775,308½	804,415½
Continent	40,240½	54,019½
America	4,324	706
Grand total	819,873	859,150

Messrs Clason and Co. state that "in Oomrawuttee the gathering of the cotton crop had commenced, and the staple, without being particularly long, is strong and fine." They estimate the stock of cotton at Bombay at 125,000 bales.

The amount of business transacted in cotton at Madras, during the fortnight ending Nov. 26, was very moderate. The market, however, exhibited a more healthy appearance, and prices somewhat improved. According to Messrs Dymes and Co.'s circular, Western produce sold at 13¾d, and Salem at 13d per lb.

The demand for cotton at Calcutta, from Nov. 7 to Nov. 21,

was very inactive, and, in all descriptions, a limited business was transacted. In prices, however, very little change took place. Bengal produce was quoted at 20 to 28 rupees per bazaar maund. The export, for the four months ending Oct. 31, amounted to 139,770 maunds; against 116,291 maunds during the same period last year; and 201,794 maunds in 1862.

At Shanghai, during the fortnight ending Nov. 8, the cotton trade, as regards good and fine dry produce, was firm, at full currencies. Inferior qualities, however, were a dull inquiry. Shanghai, No. 1, dry, was quoted at 17 taels; good do., 16½ taels; and fair at 16 taels per picul. The fortnight's settlements were estimated at 10,000 bales.

The following were the sales and prices of cotton at Canton for the fortnight ending Nov. 12:—Shanghai, 15 to 17 taels per picul; sales 300 bales. Ningpo, 16 to 18 taels per picul; sales 1,500 bales. Japan, 19 to 20 taels per picul; no sales. Shantung, 15 to 16.5 taels per picul; sales 200 bales.

During the fortnight ending Nov. 14, 6,000 bales of cotton were estimated to have changed hands at Hong Kong, at 21.50 to 22.50 dols for Shanghai; 22.50 to 23.50 dols for Ningpo; and 26 to 27 dols for Japan produce.

The cotton trade at Yokohama at the close of October was firm. A few parcels of the *new* crop had arrived at market, but were held at high prices. The quotation was quite nominal, at 28.50 to 30 dols per picul.

During the fortnight ending Dec. 16, a somewhat extensive business was transacted in cotton at Alexandria, and prices fluctuated to some extent. The arrivals of produce were large. According to the Egyptian Commercial and Trading Company's circular, good middling to fair roller-ginned cotton realised 23½d to 24½d; fully fair do., 24½d; fair to fully fair, open-ginned, 25d; good fair tofully good fair, 25½d to 25½d per lb, free on board. On the 22nd inst., the trade was firm, at 26½d for good, and 26d for fair open-ginned produce.

At Rangoon, on the 12th ult., the cotton trade was dull. The arrivals of produce since the 1st had been tolerably large, and sales had been effected at the reduced price of 106 rupees per 100 viss.

The following table shows the rates of freight for cotton at the leading Oriental ports at the date of our latest postal advices:—

	London.						Liverpool.					
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Bombay	2	10	0 to	0	0	0	2	15	0 to	3	5	0
Calcutta	3	15	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madras	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	2	10	0	3	0	0	2	10	0	3	0	0
Canton	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	3	10	0	0	0	0	3	10	0	0	0	0
Alexandria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1¼	0	0	0

Owing to the holidays, no public sales of colonial and foreign produce have been held this week. In the private contract market, however, notwithstanding that the amount of business transacted has been small, a healthy feeling has been observed, and nearly all articles have changed hands at fully late rates. Sugar, coffee, and rice have been decidedly firm.

The tea trade at the leading Chinese ports at the date of our latest advices was very inactive. Holders, however, were firm in their demands, and showed no disposition to force produce for sale. The total export to Great Britain since June 1, had amounted to 84,245,289 lbs, against 76,892,870 lbs; the shipment from Canton this season, being 8,613,000 lbs; from Amoy, 453,000 lbs; from Fuhchau, 33,784,200 lbs; and from Shanghai, 41,395,089 lbs.

At Havana, last month, the sugar trade was very dull, and prices steadily declined. At latest date, viz., Dec. 7, the following were the prices current:—No. 7 to 10, 18s 11d to 21s 3d; No. 11 to 12, 21s 10d to 22s 5d; No. 13 to 14, 23s 0d to 23s 7d; No. 15 to 17, 24s 2d to 24s 9d; No. 18 to 20, 25s 4d to 25s 11d; whites, low to prime, 25s 11d to 28s 2d per cwt, free on board.

Advices from Colombo are to Nov. 30. During the fortnight preceding that date, a fair average business was transacted in plantation coffee, at 13s per bushel for low, and at 13s 3d for mountain qualities. In native coffee, however, sales progressed slowly, at 39s to 40s per cwt for unpicked, and at 45s for picked and dried. The annexed table of shipments is from Messrs Fryer, Schultze, and Co.'s circular:—

EXPORTS of COFFEE from COLOMBO, from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30.

	cwts		cwts
PLANTATION.			
To Great Britain	29888	against last year	50035
Foreign ports	...	—	30
Australia and India	6675	—	1614
	36563		51679
NATIVE.			
To Great Britain	17737	against last year	20247
Foreign ports	...	—	...
Australia and India	1574	—	801
	19311		21048

In wool, very little business has been transacted, yet prices have ruled firm. Hemp, flax, jute, and coir goods have changed hands to a limited extent, on former terms.

A report from Shanghai, in reference to the state of the silk trade, from Oct. 24 to Nov. 8, says:—There has again been considerable activity in this market, the settlements being estimated at 3,500 bales. The improved home advices and a serious decline in the rate of exchange, as well as the certainty of a very short supply of China silk, having influenced these large transactions. Prices have advanced 20 to 25 taels per picul, and close firm, the greatly reduced unsold stock causing the dealers to be less anxious to realise. The supply from the interior continues very moderate, and all the dealers are unanimous in their reports of a scarcity of silk up country.

Metals and oils have been very quiet. Tin and spelter, however, have exhibited rather more steadiness, and linseed oil has realised 33s 3d per cwt, on the spot.

The preliminary meeting of the ironmasters of South Staffordshire was held at Wolverhampton yesterday, and it was resolved to adhere to the old scale of prices for finished iron. It was also resolved that in the interests of the trade a panel of gentlemen be appointed to act as a committee of the trade, and that they, in the rotation of their names, be appointed to act as chairmen of the iron trade of South Staffordshire for one year each.

From Mr Thomas Thorburn's annual report of the Scotch pig iron trade, we extract the following:—

		Tons.
Make in 1864, per Makers' Returns		1,131,000
Carron Make, computed at		29,000
Stock on hand, 31st December, 1863		756,000
		1,916,000
Shipments—Foreign	tons 323,695	
— Coastwise	314,279	
Forwarded per Railway	38,026	
Consumed in Local Founderies	270,000	
— Malleable Iron Works	210,000	
		1,156,000
Stock in Warehouse-keepers' and Makers' Stores 31st Dec. 1864 (including Carron)		760,000

Trade at New York during the week ending the 17th, was on the whole, in a tolerably healthy state. In most descriptions of grocery produce, a fair average business was transacted, and prices ruled firm. The demand for dry goods was somewhat active, and, in some instances, a slight advance took place in prices. Breadstuffs fluctuated in value to a very trifling extent, but there was no improvement in the export demand. The money market was firmer, at 7 to 8½ per cent. for short-dated commercial paper. Gold fluctuated between 228 and 238 per cent., closing at 128 per cent. prem. The export of specie in the previous week was 214,500*l*, making a total since Jan. 1 of about 9,324,000*l*, against 9,253,400*l* last year, 11,747,000*l* in 1862, 669,000*l* in 1861, and 8,419,000*l* in 1860. The stock of bullion in the Banks on the 10th inst. was 4,144,000*l*, and the balance in the Sub-Treasury, 6,466,000*l*. The foreign imports of dry goods, for the week ending Dec. 10, were valued at 61,740*l*, against 218,680*l* last year, and 99,620*l* in 1862. The total foreign import of dry goods and merchandise, from January 1 to Dec. 10, was 40,103,800*l*, against 34,762,600*l* last year, and 32,542,000*l* in 1862.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LIVERPOOL—DECEMBER 30.

The business in the cotton market this week has been compressed into four days, owing to the holidays. The market reopened on Tuesday with more animation, and a considerable extent of business was transacted at prices rather against the buyer. On Wednesday the advices from New York caused a quieter feeling, and the week closed yesterday with scarcely any quotable change from last week's rates. American has been in fair demand, and being sparingly offered, has commanded a partial advance of ¼d per lb. In Sea Island the business has been limited, at previous rates. In Brazil, Pernam, Bahia and Maceio have declined ¼d per lb, and Maranham about ½d per lb. Egyptian in the early part of the week was in good request, and prices ruled ¼d per lb higher, but yesterday, owing to the recent heavy import being pressed for sale, some decline was conceded, and last week's quotations are now barely supported. Smyrna is dull without change. In the early part of the week the better classes of Surat realised higher prices; but since the arrival of the news from America this slight advance has been lost, and the quotations of last week remain unchanged. China and Japan are unaltered.

The transactions "to arrive" continue numerous, both in Brazil and Egyptian, at some decline in price. The last quotations were on Wednesday: Paraiba, first quality, ship named 26¾; Egyptian open, fair, at sea 27⅜; shipments, December or January, 27; January or February, 26½; January, thin canvas, 27¼; and yesterday: Maranham, fair, ship named 26; Egyptian open, fair, December shipment, 26¾.

The sales of the week amount to 43,890 bales, including 11,960 on speculation, and 6,960 declared for export, leaving 24,970 bales to the trade. The sales to-day are about 5,000 bales.

The stock in Liverpool declared this morning amounts to 466,300 bales, including 23,210 American, 16,140 Brazil, 22,700 Egyptian, 10,640 West India, &c., 244,590 Surat, 70,600 Bengal, and 78,420 China and Japan, proving about 114,000 above the estimates.

Monday next, the 2nd of January, will be a close holiday in the cotton market.

The quantity of East India cotton now afloat is about 177,000 bales, against 211,000 bales last year.

PRICES CURRENT.

Descriptions	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Same period 1863 Mid.	Fair.	Good
	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d
Sea Island	40	44	50	56	64	74	40	44	54
Upland	22	26½	27½	...	...	...	27	...	...
Mobile	22½	26¾	27½	...	...	...	27½	...	...
New Orleans	22½	27	28½	...	...	...	27¾	...	...
Pernambuco	...	25¾	26¾	27½	27½	...	27½	28½	...
Bahia, &c.	...	25	26	26½	26¾	...	25½	26	...
Maranham	...	26½	27	27½	27¾	...	27¾	28¾	...
Do. Sawginned	...	26½	27	27½	27¾	...	27½	28	...
Egyptian	20	25	27½	27¾	...	...	27½	28½	...
Smyrna	14	16½	18½	20	21½	24	22	22¾	29
W. India, &c.	...	25	26½	27½	28	...	26	27	24
Peruvian	...	25½	27	27½	27½	28	27	28½	30
Surat—Broach	14	16½	19½	20	20½	...	20	23½	30
Ginned Dharwar	...	...	20	20½	21	22	...	24½	...
Dholleraah	14	16½	20	20½	21	...	20	23	...
Oomrawuttee	13	16	18¾	20	21	23	19½	23½	...
Mangarole	12	15½	18½	...	...	...	19	22	...
Comptah	13	15	19	19½	20	...	19½	22	...
Madras—Tinnivelly	...	14½	18	18½	...	...	...	23½	...
Western	...	16	19	19½	19½	...	...	22	...
Bengal	10½	11½	13	13½	14	15	16½	18	...
China	...	14	16	16½	17	18½	...	20	...

PRICES CURRENT.—JANUARY 2, 1863.

Descriptions.	Ord.	Mid	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Same period 1862 Ord.	Mid.	Fair.
	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d
Upland	21½	23	25½	...	...	...	10½	11½	12½
New Orleans	22¾	24½	27½	...	...	...	10½	11¾	12¾
Pernambuco	...	22½	23½	24	...	...	...	12	12½
Egyptian	18	23	24	24½	25½	28	9¾	11½	12½
Surat—Oomrawuttee	13½	15½	17¾	17¾	18	...	6½	6¾	7½
Madras—Tinnevelly	..	...	17½	17¾	...	...	...	...	...

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &c.—1864.

Descriptions.	Imports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 30. 1863 bales	1864 bales	Exports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 30. 1863 bales	1864 bales
American	131776	197116	45469	52891
Brazil, Egypt, &c.	402196	575487	68734	85065
East India, China, and Japan	1132674	1475152	361980	412125
Total	1666646	2247755	476183	550081

Stock, Dec. 30. 1863 bales	1864 bales	Consumption from Jan. 1 to Dec. 30. 1863 bales	1864 bales
281340	352570	1235440	1632850

The above figures show an

	bales.
Increase of import compared with the same date last year of	581,110
An increase of quantity taken for consumption of	397,410
An increase of stock	71,230

In speculation there is a decrease of 173,920 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON AT CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	Bales.		Bales.
1862	433,950	1857	400,300
1861	702,840	1856	281,430
1860	541,510	1855	387,340
1859	441,710	1854	551,340
1858	...	1853	659,740

LONDON—DEC. 30.

Sales of cotton, from Friday, 23rd December, to Thursday, 29th December, inclusive:—

Sales on the spot:—50 bales Dholleva, at 20½d for good fair; 460 bales Kurrachee, 10½d to 11¾d for middling fair and 12½d for fully fair; 810 bales Tinnevelly, 14½d for middling fair, 14½d for fully middling fair, 17½d for barely good fair, and 17¾d to 18d for good fair; 920 bales Western, 14d for low seedy, 16¾d for middling fair, 19½d for good fair, and 20d for fully good fair; 20 bales Coconada, 17d to 17¾d for fully fair; 270 bales Salem, 17½d to 17¾d for fair and 17½d to 17¾d for fully fair; 480 bales Bengal, 12d for fair and 13d for fully fair and good fair; 190 bales China, 15¾d to 16d for fully fair and 15½d for fully fair for cash; 440 bales Japan, 17d for fair, 17d to 17¾d for fully fair, and 17d to 18d for good fair; 78 bales Smyrna, 22d for good fair—total, 3,710 bales.

At public sale, yesterday, only 200 bales of middling fair Western were brought forward, and found buyers at 16¼d to 16½d per lb.

Sales to arrive:—200 bales Western, at 19¾d November shipment, for guaranteed fair new; 350 bales Tinnevelly, 18d October and November shipment, for good fair; 220 bales Japan, 17½d August sailing, for fair—total, 770 bales.

Considering the holidays, a fair amount of business has been transacted in cotton this week, and up to Wednesday prices, in some cases, advanced ¼d to ½d per lb. Yesterday, in consequence of the advices from America, there was a quiet feeling, and a slight giving way in prices.

The stocks, this week, have been taken by inspection, and show a slight reduction from our estimates.

IMPORTS AND STOCK OF EAST INDIA COTTON IN LONDON.

	Surat. bales.	Madras. bales.	Bengal. bales.	China and Japan. bales.	Total. bales.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Dec. 29, 1864	35969	152134	44318	88615	321036
Imports, Jan. 1 to Dec. 29, 1863	57258	148012	37745	14500	257515
Stock, Dec. 2,9 1864	9602	57322	23021	16270	108215
Stock, Dec. 29, 1863	7320	28150	5370	3210	44050

PRESENT QUOTATIONS.

	Ordinary. per lb d	Middling. per lb d	Fair. per lb d	Good Fair. per lb d	Good. per lb d
Sawginned Dharwar	14	16	20	20½	21
Surat—Broach	13½	16	19½	19¾	20½
Oomrawatty	13½	16	18½ 19	19½	20
Dholleva	14	16½	19¾ 20	20½ 20½	21
Mangarole	13	16	18½	19	19½
Compta	13	16	18½	19	19½
Madras—Tinnevelly	12½	15	17	18	18½
Northern and Western	12½	14¾	17¾ 18	19¾	20
Salem	12½	15	17½	18½	22
Scinde	10½	11	12½	12½	13
Bengal and Rangoon	10½	11	12¾	13½	13½
China	...	...	15½	16	16½
Japan	...	...	17½	18	18½

NEW YORK—DEC. 17.

The demand for cotton in the early part of the week was somewhat active, and prices advanced 1 cent. to 2 cents per lb. The The market, however, has since become less buoyant, and the improvement in the quotations has been quite lost. Prices to-day are unaltered from Saturday last. The sales amount to about 7,000 bales, and the receipts to 3,120 bales. The imports since the 1st inst. is now 10,594 bales, and since Sept. 1, 59,058 bales. The export, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 13, was 14 bales, against 97 bales last year. The following are the prices now current:—

	NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION. Upland. c	Florida. c	Mobile. c	New Orleans and Texas. c
Ordinary	115	115	115	115
Middling	132	132	132	133
Middling fair	138	138	138	138

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS

Owing to the holidays, only a moderate business has been transacted in goods in the manufacturing districts. Prices, however, have been well supported. The stocks on hand are limited for the time of year. The dealings in iron have been somewhat restricted; but coals have moved off briskly, at high quotations.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 29.—This market opened on Tuesday morning with higher prices, which were partially realised on that day and yesterday up to noon. The American news has since restrained buyers, and a greatly subdued feeling has become apparent. This can hardly be said to have been counteracted, so far as regards transactions, by the receipt to-day of telegraphic information from Calcutta to 13th inst reporting a rise of fully 1s per piece on Manchester staples, and from Bombay of fully 6d per piece. The declaration to-morrow of the stock of cotton in Liverpool is now waited for, and little further change can be noticed in this market. The holidays have had their usual effect of taking many away from business.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

RAW COTTON.	Price Dec. 29, 1864 s d	Price Dec. 1863 s d	Price Dec. 1862 s d	Price Dec. 1861 s d	Price Dec. 1860 s d	Price Dec. 1859 s d
Upland fair ....per lb	2 3½	...	2 1	0 11	0 7½	0 7½
Ditto good fair	...	...	...	0 11½	0 7½	0 7¾
Pernambuco fair	2 3	2 4	1 11	1 0	0 9	0 8½
Ditto good fair	2 3½	2 5	2 0	1 0½	0 9½	0 8½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality	2 7½	2 9¾	2 3	1 2½	1 0½	1 0½
No. 30 WATER TWIST, ditto	2 7½	2 8¾	2 4½	1 2	1 0½	1 0½
26-in, 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2 oz	11 9	13 6	10 9	6 4½	5 9	6 3
27-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto 5 lbs 2 oz	14 6	14 9	12 9	7 3	6 6	7 0
39-in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yards, 8 lbs 4 oz	20 6	21 0	16 9	10 0	9 4½	9 9
40-in, 66 reed, ditto, ditto, 8 lbs 12 oz	22 3	22 0	18 6	11 0	10 7½	11 0
40-in, 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 9 lbs 4 oz	24 0	23 6	20 6	12 0	11 10½	12 3
39-in, 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9 lbs	17 6	20 0	17 0	9 4½	8 7½	9 0

BRADFORD.—The sales that have been made in wool have not been at any lower prices than prevailed last week. Noils and brokes keep up well both in demand and price. There is a general indisposition to buy yarns. Prices, however, are firm. In pieces, purchases are restricted within a very small compass for home, foreign, and American account. Prices are very firm.

LEEDS—The market was moderately cheerful, and if the way Christmas has so far been spent, by men as well as masters in the staple trades of this district, be an outward sign of the prosperity which prevails, we may say that that sign has seldom been more satisfactory.

NOTTINGHAM.—There has been very little doing in the lace trade. Both cotton and silk goods are dull sale. There is a little doing in silk mechlins. There is no material change in hosiery. The amount of business doing is equal to an average. Yarns are very firm, and high in price.

GLASGOW.—Iron—No. 1, g.m.b., 50s 6d; No. 3, 49s 6d; No. 1, Gartsherrie, 56s; No. 1, Coltness, 55s; No. 1, Calder, 55s,—all f.o.b. here; No. 1, Glengarnock, 53s 6d, f.o.b. at Ardrossan.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The flour market was dull, and prices without decided change. The demand was exclusively for the home trade, and, with light receipts, there was no apparent pressure to sell. The transactions include 11,000 barrels State and Western, 800 Southern, and 400 Canadian. Rye flour was in

moderate demand, with sales of 100 barrels at $8.55 to $9.25. Corn meal was more inquired for, with sales of 800 barrels, chiefly brandywine, at $8.80, and 75 puncheons ditto at $41. The grain market generally was very quiet, and without essential change. Wheat was firmly held, while millers demanded a concession. Sales, 22,000 bushels, at $2.55 for amber Michigan, and $2.32 for No. 2 Chicago spring. The corn market was firm, but quiet. The transactions include 45,000 mixed Western, at $1.90½ to $1.91 in store, and $1.91½ afloat; and new yellow Jersey at $1.75 to $1.78.

EXPORT of BREADSTUFFS from the UNITED STATES to GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND since September 1, 1864.

		Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.
From—		bbls	bbls	bushels	bushels
New York	Dec. 13	27164	...	1144470	36700
New Orleans	...	...	...	...	...
Philadelphia	10	8322	...	58264	26233
Baltimore	10	14	...	...	...
Boston	10	2200	...	...	...
Other Ports	10	929	...	...	...
Tot l, 1864		38629	...	1202734	56933
— 1863		325502	10	4301440	239459
Increase		...	...	...	...
Decrease		286873	10	3098706	182526
Tot l, 1862		290324	50	10932209	2829960
— 1861		573959	606	8940119	4423650

TO THE CONTINENT.

From—		Flour. bbls	Wheat. bush	Corn. bush	Rye. bush
New York	Dec. 13	8840	68012	...	...
Other Ports	10	23	...	...	...
Total, 1864		8863	68012	...	...
— 1863		23657	178295	...	13965
— 1862		48639	708033	12269	81012
— 1861		454133	6209298	221188	559179

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

Very little English wheat has arrived fresh up to our market this week; but the samples have mostly appeared in good condition. Really fine wheats have been in fair request, at full prices. In other kinds, scarcely any business has been transacted, at previous currencies. The imports of foreign wheat have been on a moderate scale. Millers, generally, have shown no disposition to increase their stocks, yet holders have refused to sell any description except at full prices. The show of English barley has continued somewhat extensive—of foreign, only moderate. Grinding sorts have maintained their previous value. In malting and distilling qualities, very little has been doing, at late quotations. Malt has moved off slowly, at the late decline in value. The supply is moderately extensive. There has been a fair inquiry for oats—the receipts of which have fallen off—at about stationary prices. Both beans and peas have been dull in the extreme, and the quotations have been with difficulty supported. Fine flour, both English and foreign, has sold steadily. Stale and inferior parcels have commanded very little attention. The continental markets have been very inactive for wheat. In prices, however, no change of importance has taken place. Spring corn, especially barley, has met a dull inquiry, with fair average supplies on offer. In America, very little business has been passing of late for shipment to England.

In Scotland, wheat has come slowly to hand; nevertheless, the demand has been much restricted, at about previous rates. Oats have commanded very full prices. In other produce, only a limited business has been transacted.

The Irish markets have been but moderately supplied with produce. Generally speaking, the trade has been heavy, at late quotations.

The supply of English wheat on sale at Mark-lane to-day was very moderate. Dry samples moved off freely, at an advance in prices of 1s per quarter. Inferior produce was disposed of at fully late rates. In foreign wheat, a fair business was transacted, and prices ruled firm. Barley was in limited request, at late rates. In oats, sales progressed somewhat freely; nevertheless, prices, in some instances, were the turn in favour of buyers. Beans and peas met a slow sale, at barely late currencies. The flour trade was quiet, on former terms.

Mr George Dornbusch reports the arrival off coast of 22 cargoes of grain, chiefly barley and maize, and an improved demand for wheat afloat, at 1s per quarter more money. Maize has realised extreme rates; but all other produce has met a dull inquiry. Cotton-seed has sold at 6l 5s to 6l 17s 6d per ton.

The London averages announced this day are:—

	qrs	s	d
Wheat	2764 at	40	5
Barley	1204	30	7
Oats	351	18	3
Rye	...	...	
Beans	181	35	8
Peas	246	36	5

SHIP ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat. qrs	Barley. qrs	Malt. qrs	Oats qrs	Flour sacks
English & Scotch	790	1310	900	2120	1460
Irish	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign	5850	...	...	9300	... bbls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

	s	s		s	s
WHEAT—English, Old white	42	44	OATS—English, Poland & potato	22	23
red	39	41	— white, feed	20	21
English, white, new	38	42	— black	20	21
red, new	36	39	Scotch, Hopetown and potato	22	24
Danzig and Koenigsberg, high mixed	45	47	— Angus and Sandy	21	22
— — mixed	41	43	— common	20	21
Rostock and Wismar, new	41	43	Irish, potato	20	21
Stettin, Stralsund, and Wolgast	41	43	— White, feed	18	19
Marks and Mecklenburg	40	43	— Black	17	19
Danish, Holstein, & Brunswick	38	40	— Light Galway	...	..
Rhenish and Brabant	...	...	Danish	18	20
St Petersburg, soft...per 496 lbs	38	40	Swedish	18	20
American and Canadian, white	...	...	Russian	19	21
Odessa and Sea of Azoff, soft, per 496 lbs	37	38	Dutch and Hanoverian	19	22
Egyptian, Saidi...per 480 lbs	...	...	RYE—English	29	30
BARLEY—English and Scotch, malting, new	29	33	TARES—English, winter...per qr	35	37
English and Scotch distilling	26	28	Foreign, large, spring	...	...
— — grinding	..	...	INDIAN CORN, per 480 lbs—		
Scale malting	...	...	American, white	...	...
Danish distilling	25	26	— yellow and mixed	...	...
— grinding	24	26	Galata, Odessa, and Ibraila, yellow	26	...
Odessa and Danube, per 400 lbs	21	22	FLOUR, per 280 lbs—Town made delivered to the baker	38	40
BEANS—English, new	35	38	Country marks	26	30
Dutch, Hanoverian, and French	34	36	French and Belgian	31	33
Egyptian & Sicilian	33	34	American and Canadian fancy brands per 196 lbs	24	25
PEAS—English, white boilers, new	37	39	American superfine to extra superfine	21	22
— grey, dun, and maple	35	37	American common to fine	19	20
— blue	...	...	— heated and sour	19	21
Foreign, white boilers	36	38	OATMEAL—Scotch, fine, per ton £11		12
— feeding	34	36	— — round	10	12

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

[The business in the Colonial markets has been upon a limited scale this week, owing to the Christmas holidays.]

SUGAR remains unchanged in value, and the demand has been of rather a limited character. 4,000 bags clayed Manila have sold at 29s 6d. 1,300 boxes Havana yellow, 35s 6d to 37s; white, 42s. 500 cask Cuba, at 32s to 34s per cwt.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of RAW SUGAR into LONDON during the last Four Years, with STOCKS on hand at the close.

	1864	1863	1862	1861
Imports ...tons	225250	236700	208700	250600
Home consumption	177700	209800	207600	216100
Exported	12800	15600	8800	11800
Stock	110700	76200	65000	72550
Price of clayed Manilla...per cwt	29s 6d	41s 6d	32s 6d	33s...36s 6d

COFFEE.—The market is steady, but without sales of importance to notice, and the deliveries on the Continent show a continued steady increase in the consumption.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of COFFEE into London during the last Four Years, with STOCKS on hand at the close.

	1864	1863	1862	1861
Imports ...tons	38300	40460	32930	31120
Home Consumption	15750	15490	15620	16620
Exported	23270	22150	17260	13170
Stock	10440	11215	8410	8340
Price of good ordinary native Ceylon...per cwt	70s 6d 71s	67s 68s	72s 6d 73s	67s 68s

RICE.—Soft grain descriptions have been in active demand, at 8s 6d to 9s 3d, the latter price paid for good Rangoon, and there are now few sellers unless at an advance. 60,000 bags have changed hands. Low middling to middling white Bengal has sold at 10s 9d to 14s. A floating cargo of Bassein close at hand has sold at 9s per cwt.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of RICE during the last Four Years, with STOCKS on hand and Price of Bengal at the close.

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Imports ...tons	63730	58000	100150	76300
Deliveries	70670	76100	65850	76200
Stock	38830	45950	64200	29900
Price of white Bengal..per cwt	13s 6d 14s	10s 14s 6d	10s 6d 15s	11s 6d 15s 6d

TEA.—The tea market has not presented any new features of interest.

PRICES of COMMON CONGOU at the end of the last Six Years.

1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859
lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb
11d ... 11d	1s to 1s 0½d	1s 1d to 1s 1½d	1s 1½d to 1s 2d	1s 3½d	

COCOA and RUM are unchanged.

PRICES of GUAYAQUIL COCOA at the close of the last Five Years.

	1864 cwt	1863 cwt	1862 cwt	1861 cwt	1860 cwt
Guayaquil	75s to 78s	63s to 65s	59s to 60s	64s to 65s	68s to 70s

STOCK of RUM in London at the close of the last Eight Years, with Price of Proof Leewards.

	Stock. puns	Stock. hhds	Price per gal. s d	Price per gal. s d
1864	2[illegible],660	1,680	1 7 to	0 0
1863	35,292	2,174	1 8	1 9
1862	33,100	3,020	1 5	1 6
1861	31,400	3,730	1 9	1 9½
1860	24,500	4,360	1 9	1 10
1859	27,500	6,300	1 10	1 11
1858	25,700	4,630	1 8	1 9
1857	20,251	4,314	2 0	2 1

STOCKS and PRICES at the close of the last Four Years.

	1864	1863	1862	1861
Pepper, black...tons	2540	2805	2720	2330
— price...lb	3¼d 4¾d	3¾d 4½d	3¾d 4¾d	3¼d 4¼d
Pimento ...bags	34080	19559	22000	17450
— price...lb	2[illegible]d 2¼d	2¾d 2¾d	2¾d 2¼d	2¾d 3¼d
Cloves ...bags	5250	72[illegible]0	3720	7930
— price, Zanzibar ...lb	3¾d 4d	2¾d 3¼d	3¾d 4d	3d 3¼d
Cassia Lignea...cwt	80s 86s	86s 94s	96s 103s	84s 92s

SALTPETRE.—A parcel of Bengal, refraction 6½, has sold at 32s 6d, short prompt, and some 8 per cent. at 32s per cwt, prompt two months; in all about 1,200 bags.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of SALTPETRE into London during the last Four Years, with STOCKS on hand at the close.

	1864.	1863.	1862	1861.
Imported ...tons	13400	16570	17400	11500
Total delivered	12950	13230	16750	11670
Stock	7460	7160	3800	3130
Price of Bengal	31s 6d 32s 6d	36s 38s	37s 6d 39s 6d	38s 40s 6d

STOCKS and PRICES of NITRATE SODA at the close of the last Five Years.

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
Stocks..... tons	800 ...	985 ...	1140 ...	3960 ...	3060
Price...per cwt.	15s 6d 16s...	14s6d 15s6d...	13s 14s ...	14s 14s 6d ...	13s 6d 14s

PRICES at the close of the last Six Years.

	Terra Japonica. per cwt		Cutch. per cwt		Turmeric, Bengal. per cwt		Safflower, Bengal. per cwt	
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	£ s d	£ s d
1864...	22 6 to 23 0	... ..	23 0 to 24 0	.....	22 6 to 24 0	.....	4 0 0 to 7 15 0	
1863...	22 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	29 0	4 15 0	7 15 0
1862...	21 0	22 0	26 0	27 0	22 0	25 0	3 10 0	7 0 0
1861...	17 3	17 9	25 0	25 6	14 0	15 0	4 0 0	9 10 0
1860...	17 0	17 6	25 0	25 6	12 0	13 0	3 10 0	9 0 0
1859...	16 0	16 6	28 0	29 0	14 6	15 0	8 0 0	14 0 0

COCHINEAL.—A full amount of business has been done in Teneriffe silver, at full prices.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of COCHINEAL during the Last Four Years, with STOCKS on hand at the close.

	1864	1863	1862	1861
Imports .....serons	15860 ...	18750 ...	15500 ...	22450
Deliveries.....	15900 ...	20085 ...	18550 ...	17100
Stocks	7540 ...	7480 ...	8800 ...	11895
Price of silver .....per lb	2s 6d 3s 3d ...	2s 8d 3s 6d ...	1s 9d 3s 4d ...	2s 3s 4d

PRICES of LIVERY ORANGE and ORANGE SHELLAC at the close of the last Five Years.

1864	1863	1862	1861	1860
cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt
100s to 130s	140s to 165s	170s to 190s	170s to 185s	235s to 245s

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of JUTE for the past Four Years, with STOCKS on hand at the close.

	1864	1863	1862	1861
Imported .....tons	44150 ...	31400 ...	26350 ...	32450
Delivered	36820 ...	30750 ...	25750 ...	22640
Stock	20000 ...	9600 ...	9000 ...	8500

METALS.—The sales this week have been generally unimportant. Spelter is quiet. Scotch pig iron inactive at 49s 9d to 50s per ton, mixed numbers. Straits tin firmer, buyers at 92*l* per ton full prompt.

PRICES of METALS at the close of the last Five Years.

Spelter—Per ton

1864	1863	1862	1861	1860
18*l* 10s to 19*l* ...	20*l* 5s ...	18*l* to 18*l* 2s 6d ...	17*l* 5s to 17*l* 10s ...	19*l* 15s to 20*l*

Tin, Banca—Per cwt.

1864	1863	1862	1861	1860
93s	116s	119s	121s to 122s	136s

British Block—Per cwt.

1864	1863	1862	1861	1860
87s	112s	115s	120s	136s

Railway Bar Iron—Per ton.

1864	1863	1862	1861	1860
7*l* 10s to 7*l* 15s ...	7*l* 10s ...	5*l* 15s ...	5*l* to 5*l* 5s ...	5*l* 5s to 5*l* 10s

English Copper—Per lb.

1864	1863	1862	1861	1860
10¼d	...d	11d to 11½d	11¾d to 1s	11¼d

British Lead—Per ton.

1864	1863	1862	1861	1860
20*l* 10s to 22*l* ...	20*l* 10s to 21*l* 10s ...	21*l* to 22*l* ...	20*l* to 21*l* ...	21*l* to 21*l* 10s

LINSEED OIL is in better demand, at 33s 3d to 33s 6d per cwt.

LINSEED.—The market has ruled in favour of the buyer, the arrivals continuing on a liberal scale; ordinary Calcutta on the spot has sold at 59s, and Mirzapore at 60s 3d per quarter. For arrival a cargo of Taganrog, October shipment, has been taken at 60s 6d, and one of Azov, for shipment to end of May next, at 58s 9d both L.A.T.

PRICES of CALCUTTA and ODESSA LINSEED at the close of the last Five Years.

1864	1863.	1862	1861	1860
per qr	per qr	per qr	per qr	per qr
59s to 60s ...	54s to 57s ...	61s to 66s ...	60s to 66s ...	58s to 63s

PRICES of LINSEED OIL at the close of the last Five Years.

1864	1863	1862	1861	1860
per cwt	per cwt	per cwt	per cwt	per cwt
33s 3d ...	35s ...	39s 9d ...	32s 3d to 33s 6d ...	29s to 29s 3d

PRICES of TURPENTINE at the close of the last Five Years.

	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860
	per cwt	per cwt	per cwt	per cwt	per cwt
	s	s	s	s d	s d	s d	s d
American spirits...	none ...	none ...	none ...	110 ...	64 0 to 65 0 ...	32 0 to 32 6
Rough	none ...	none ...	none ...	22 0 to 0 0 ...	10 6 to 11 0

TALLOW is steady. 1st sort new Petersburg Y.C., 41s to 41s 3d; March, 42s 3d. For delivery in the last three months, 43s 3d to 43s 6d per cwt.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, December, 26.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	casks.	casks.	casks.	casks.
Stock this day.....	54,719 ...	55,535 ...	70,458 ...	58,185
Delivered last week	1,009 ...	935 ...	1,350 ...	2,861
Ditto from 1st June.....	82,725 ...	48,543 ...	41,738 ...	53,674
Arrived last week	2,582 ...	1,085 ...	460 ...	199
Ditto from 1st June.....	80,683 ...	65,769 ...	74,349 ...	66,838
Price of Y C	51s 9d ...	45s 3d ...	41s 6d ...	41s 0d
Ditto Town	52s 9d ...	46s 6d ...	43s 6d ...	43s 9d

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—In the market for refined sugar there has been a very limited demand for most descriptions of goods, being holiday week. No alteration to note respecting Dutch crushed.

DRY FRUIT.—In low currants a fair business has been done at a slight advance upon last week's prices, and the improvement seems likely to continue. In fine no sales have been made, and prices continue irregular. Old fruit is entirely forgotten. In Valenica raisins a further advance has taken place, and a tender cargo sold at 34s, being 4s advance on sales made 14th inst. Sultanas are quiet. Turkey reserved without change. Figs not inquired for.

ENGLISH WOOL.—Rather more doing in English wool, and prices of combing wools on the advance.

COLONIAL WOOL.—The market is without change; very little doing.

FLAX.—Market firm.

HEMP very flat at the quotations.

SILK.—Market continues active. Prices firm.

TOBACCO.—The market during the week has presented a very quiet appearance, and sales have been of quite a retail character, and almost confined to immediate requirements. Prices remain firm.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The amount of business done in the leather trade during the past week has been very small, and on Tuesday (being Christmas week) no market was held at Leadenhall. The supply of fresh goods is moderate. Prices remain unaltered.

METALS.—The Christmas holidays and the close of the year have combined to reduce transactions to their minimum. Copper has changed but very little, and such sales as have been made are reported at lower rates. Iron is unchanged, either in prices or demand. At the Staffordshire quarterly meeting this week it was determined to maintain quotations. Tin has been reduced in nominal quotations of English by 4*l* per ton, but foreign has rallied about 40s a ton. Spelter is neglected. Lead quiet. Tin plates—Moderate demand for cokes.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

	s d
Town tallow	43 9
Fat by ditto	2 1
Yellow Russia	42 9
Melted stuff	32 6
Rough ditto	18 0
Greaves	18 0
Good drogs.....	7 0

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 26.—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 5,406 head. In the corresponding week in 1863 we received 3,521; in 1862, 2,440; in 1861, 2,382; in 1860, 2,031; in 1859-60, 1,163; in 1859, 2,554; and in 1858, 8,550 head.

There was a moderate supply of foreign stock on sale in our market to-day, the trade for which ruled inactive, at late rates. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were very moderate as to number; but the receipts from Scotland were rather large for the time of year. Fresh beasts of good and prime quality were in steady request, at Thursday's currrency, the top figure for beef being 5s 6d per 8 lbs. Stale beasts (of which there were several left over from Thursday's market), including all inferior breeds, met a slow sale, at previous quotatations. The supply of sheep on sale was small. Good and prime Downs, half-breds, &c. moved off steadily at full prices; otherwise, the mutton trade ruled inactive, at last Monday's currency. The top quotations was 6s per 8 lbs. Only Dutch calves were exhibited for sale, and they were disposed of at full prices. There were no pigs at market. Our quotations are, therefore, nominal.

SUPPLIES.

	Dec. 28, 1863.	Dec. 26, 1864.
Beasts.....	2410	1250
Sheep	11320	4920
Calves.....	117	4
Pigs.....	180	...

THURSDAY, Dec. 29.—The supply of beasts here to-day was only moderate, and in middling condition. Prime Scots sold readily at full prices. Otherwise the beef trade was inactive, on former terms. The top quotation was 5s 6d per 8 lbs. We were scantily supplied with sheep, which moved off slowly, at Monday's currency. The best Downs and half-breds changed hands at 6s per 8 lbs. There was a fair demand for calves at full prices, viz., from 4s 2d to 5s 4d per 8 lbs. Pigs supported previous rates, but milch cows were very dull.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offal.

	s d	s d		s d	s d
Coarse and inferior beasts	3 8	to 4 4	Prime Southdown sheep	5 10	to 6 0
Second quality ditto	4 6	4 10	Large coarse calves	4 2	4 10
Prime large oxen	5 0	5 2	Prime small ditto	5 0	5 4
Prime Scots, &c.....	5 4	5 6	Large hogs	3 6	4 4
Coarse and inferior sheep	4 2	4 8	Small porkers.....	4 4	4 8
Second quality ditto	4 10	5 2	Suckling calves.....each	19 0	21 0
Prime coarse-woolled do..	5 4	5 8	Quarter old store pigs...	20 0	26 0

Total Supply—Beasts, 970; cows, 40; sheep, 4,100; calves, 97; pigs, 120.
Foreign Supply—Beasts, 380; sheep, 830; calves, 65; pigs, —.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

Per 8 lbs by the carcase.

	s d	s d		s d	s d
Inferior beef	2 10	3 4	Inferior mutton.....	3 6	4 0
Middling ditto	3 6	4 0	Middling ditto	4 2	4 6
Prime large ditto	4 2	4 4	Prime ditto.....	4 6	4 10
Prime small ditto	4 6	4 8	Veal	3 10	4 10
Large pork	3 6	4 2	Small pork	4 4	4 8

HOP MARKET.

FRIDAY, Dec. 30.—The amount of business passing in our market is very moderate. Prices, however, continue firm, and are without quotable change from our last report:—New Mid and East Kent, 110s to 120s; New Weald of Kent, 105s to 155s; New Sussex, 100s to 140s; Yearlings, 100s to 140s per cwt.

POTATO MARKET.

SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Monday, Dec. 26.—The arrivals coastwise have been small, but still large by rail. Trade continues dull, at about the prices of last week. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Flukes, 90s to 110s; Yorkshire Regents, 80s to 100s; Dunbar Regents, 90s to 100s; Kent and Essex Regents, 80s to 95s; ditto Rocks, 70s to 75s; Perth, Forfar, and Fifeshire Regents, 70s to 80s; ditto, ditto Rocks, 65s to 70s; Belgian whites, 55s to 65s per ton.

FRIDAY, Dec. 30.—Prices range from 60s to 120s per ton; but sales progress slowly.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY, Dec. 29.

SMITHFIELD.—Meadow hay, 4*l* 4s to 5*l* 5s 0d; clover, 5*l* 5s to 6*l* 6s 0d; and straw, 1*l* 8s to 1*l* 12s per load. A fair demand.

CUMBERLAND—Meadow hay, 4*l* 4s to 5*l* 7s 6d; clover, 5*l* 5s to 6*l* 6s; and straw, 1*l* 8s to 1*l* 12s per load. Trade inactive.

WHITECHAPEL.—Meadow hay, 4*l* 4s to 5*l* 5s 0d; clover, 5*l* 5s to 6*l* 10s; and straw, 1*l* 8s to 1*l* 12s per load. Supply moberate.

COAL MARKET.

FRIDAY, Dec. 30.—Wallsend Hetton 23s 6d—South Hetton 23s 6d—Hartlepool 23s 6d—East Hartlepool 23s 6d—Braddyll's Hetton 22s 9d—Byron 22s—Caradoc 23s—Gosforth 22s—Harton 22s—Heugh Hall 22s 9d—Kelloe 22s 6d—Pensher Primrose 22s 6d — Riddell's 22s—South Kelloe 22s 9d—Wharncliffe 22s—Byass's Bebside West Hartley 19s—Bower's West Hartley 19s—West Hartley 19s—Holywell Main 18s 6d—North Pelton Gas 17s 6d—Wylam Moor 18s 6d—West Wylam 18s. Ships at market, 97; sold, 33; gas contracts, &c., 52—85; unsold, 12; ships at sea, 400.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Dec. 30.—The last week in the year is generally a very quiet one as regards business, and although we have had some inquiry, we cannot report any transactions of moment. Holders are very firm and expect a more active demand with the opening of the year, as manufacturers are but low in stock, and consumption is going on at an undiminished rate.

CORN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Dec. 30.—The market moderately attended, wheat held firmly at 2d per cental advance. Little doing. Flour in better demand at late rates. Indian corn steady. Galatz, 27s 6d; mixed, 28s. Beans, oats, and oatmeal, unchanged.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, Dec. 27.

BANKRUPTS.

H. J. Reed, late of Norwich, saddler—G. Barton, Sevenoaks, and Blackman street, Southwark—J. Whitehead, Balaklava road, Bermondsey—W. Brown, late of Drury lane, assistant to a cheesemonger—J. C. Harwood, Hampstead road, baker—G. Earl, late of Westfield, Sussex, farmer—F. A. Layton, Beaufort street, Chelsea, clerk—F. H. Green, Denmark place, Chapel road, Lower Norwood, carpenter—J. Lewis, late of King's Head court, Long alley, Shoreditch—G. Fletcher, late of Lowestoft, fish dealer—D. Wiggett, late of Bunhill row, St Luke's, eating-house keeper—J. Parker, late of Old Ford road, Bow, plumber—E. Hannaford, late of Chandos street, Covent garden, dealer in watches—W. Coldman, late of Penge, builder—J. Mitchell, late of King street, Hammersmith, commission agent—W. Ward, late of Hatfield street, Stamford street, Blackfriars, furniture dealer—E. Kemp, late of Blossom street, Norton Folgate, timber merchant—J. Gill, late of Kingsbridge place, Poplar, shoemaker—J. R. Barras, late of Queen's road, Bayswater, hotel keeper—R. Slater, jun., De Beavoir road, Kingsland, ironmonger's assistant—F. W. Lankstone, late of Walpole street, New Cross road, builder—R. Mann, late of Waterloo road, corn chandler—J. Matthews, late of Earl street, East Paddington, job master—D. Treacher, late of George place, Bermondsey, publican—H. M. Milton, late of Weymouth mews, Weymouth street, Portland place, horse dealer—C. Robinson, late of Libra street, Plaistow park, builder—P. Dumas, late of Anchor street, Bethnal green, silk dealer—J. Bayley, late of James street, Oxford street, eating-house keeper—J. E. Simkins, late of Bolsover street, Marylebone, watchmaker—J. Mortimer, late of Union chambers, Old Broad street, and Queen's road, Dalston, builder—S. S. Simon, late of Duke's place, Houndsditch, jeweller—S. Start, Colchester, carpenter—A. and G. Sender, Hoxton square, shoe manufacturers—H. C. Pike, High street, Peckham, watchmaker—J. Hirst, Shaftesbury street, New North road, Islington, builder's foreman—R. L. Daniel, Princess terrace, Regent's park, manager to a cemetery mason—H. Mussett, George lane, Botolph lane—G. Bradford, Robert street, Brixton road, beer retailer—Frederick Fletcher, Bermondsey square, furniture dealer—R. Southey, Kilburn, cab proprietor—R. T. Cowen, Camberwell, musician—D. T. Baker, Old Cavendish street, Marylebone, heraldic artist—J. Luntley, Liverpool street, City, undertaker—J. Stokes, late of Birmingham—C. Groves, Aston-new-town, Birmingham, grocer—T. Billyeald, jun., late of Nottingham, lace manufacturer—S. C. Fripp, Bristol, architect—W. Cooks, Knighton, Radnorshire, draper—J. Hogg, Doncaster, bookseller—T. Allen, Sheffield, commission agent—M. M'Hugh, Sheffield, shoe dealer—J. Fletcher, Rotherham, bootmaker—G. Walker, Halifax, woollen manufacturer—W. Cooper, Nantwich, Cheshire, baker—J. Neill, late of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, joiner—J. Kemp, sen., Birmingham, journeyman baker—T. Hollins, Melbourne, Derbyshire, shopkeeper—J. Heap, late of Manchester, carver—J. S. Parkinson, Hulme, mechanic—G. Shaw, late of Hulme, butcher—E. Simmonds, East Grinstead, journeyman blacksmith—W. Pask, Grantham, groom—J. L. Neal, Spittlegate, Lincolnshire, cordwainer—J. Blake, Calstock, Cornwall, master-at-arms in the navy—C. Stringer, Shelley, near Huddersfield, weaver—D. Irving, Little Broughton, Cumberland, butcher—J. Corby, Northampton, newsagent—J. Crawshaw, Epworth, Lincolnshire, shoemaker—H. I. King, Birmingham, cap manufacturer—J. Farley, Birmingham, journeyman chandelier maker—G. Jackson, Liverpool, filemaker—W. Doyle, Liverpool, printer—W. T. Ward, Upper Wortley, near Leeds, joiner—C. A. Gibson, Leeds—A. M. James, Bath, tailor—W. Bend, Bromsberrow, Gloucestershire, miller—W. Delahay, Ross, Herefordshire, painter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. M'Kinlay and Co., Glasgow, oil merchants—W. Smith, sen., Edinburgh, printer—W. Smith, Deanfoot, West Linton, Peebleshire, farmer.

GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

BANKRUPTS.

H. Grove, Rowledge, Surrey, grocer—G. R. Moore, Hoxton, journeyman bookbinder—J. Byford, Mistley, cattle dealer—J. Willcock, Arundel street, patent agent—T. B. Compere, Norwich, cardboard maker—T. Cunningham, Acton, licensed victualler—W. Hill, Shoreditch, cabinet maker—J. Winter, Westow hill, house agent—A. Powell, Bermondsey, engineer—H. W. Gale, Curdridge, farmer—J. Chack, Frith street, commission merchant—J. Bagley, King's square, collar manufacturer—W. Goodlad, St Leonard's, beer seller—G. Bexley, Oxford street, saddler—James Box, Blackheath, pianoforte maker—Thomas Johnson, Leicester square, jeweller—Thomas Miller, Camberwell, commercial traveller—D. Ramsden, Ullingswick, publican—T. M. Wigley, Birmingham, builder—E. Barfoot, Coventry, tallow chandler—J. Broom, Stourport, licensed victualler—J. Walters, Rhymney, seedsman—C. H. L. Muller, Middlesborough, timber merchant—S. Walton, Pudsey, innkeeper—C. Burgin, Sheffield, spring manufacturer—J. Harrison, Chesterfield, commercial traveller—J. Lambert, Chesterfield, contractor—T. S. Bowling, Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper—J. Withers, Kingston-upon-Hull, shoemaker—F. H. Pattison, Manchester and Liverpool, commission agent—J. Holden, Manchester, auctioneer—C. Staniland, the younger, Newark-upon-Trent, joiner—H. Bunting, Belper, fishmonger—P. Parsons, Peterborough, shoemaker—G. Hill, Clay cross, Derbyshire, miner—J. Eckersley, Bolton-le-Moors—R. Metcalfe, Otley, shoemaker—G. Jeffery, Bridport, innkeeper—T. Redfern, South Wingfield, farmer—G. Scudamore, Hereford, plasterer—E. Wise, Bloxham, maltman—J. Spradbrow, Canterbury, shoemaker—N. Shenton, Caverswall, cratemaker—W. S. Burton, Balsall-heath—E. Johnson, Birmingham, greengrocer—F. G. Bent, Liverpool, tobacconist—E. Briggs and Oscar Briggs, Halton, masons—T. Pickworth, Sheffield, builder—W. Ralph, Iden, labourer—E. M. Jones, Cowbridge, painter—J. Haigh, Ordsall, cattle dealer—J. Sheffield, Earls Barton, news agent—S. Hales, Chatham, general dealer—F. Fussell, Chatham, tobacconist—J. Buckley, Gillingham.

Official Railway Traffic Returns.

Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. Year 1862.	Year 1863.	First half 1864.	Name of Railways	Week ending.	Passengers, parcels, &c.	Merchandise minerals, cattle, &c.	Total Receipts.	Same week 1863	Traffic per mile per week.	Miles open in 1864	1863
£	£	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		1864	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£	£		
1,690,697	12,431	3 0 0	4 0 0	1 10 0	Belfast and Northern Counties ...	Dec. 23	1029 14 8	944 2 8	1973 17 4	2302	14	136	136
410,000	14,643	9 10 0	9 10 0	4 15 0	Blyth and Tyne	17	283 0 0	1668 0 0	1951 0 0	1255	70	28	28
4,005,260	33,101	4 0 0	4 10 0	2 5 0	Bristol and Exeter...	25	5332 3 11	2318 18 9	7651 2 8	6671	63	121¼	121¼
10,241,658	39,090	5 10 0	5 15 0	3 5 0	Caledonian	25	6418 15 5	13779 17 9	20198 13 2	18850	71	281¼	244¼
1,918,894	10,372	...	...	...	Detroit and Milwaukee	1	2737 0 0	3624 0 0	6361 0 0	5360	34	189	189
1,100,000	17,460	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	Dublin and Drogheda	25	1006 10 10	512 7 6	1518 18 4	1460	20	75	75
20,590,136	21,075	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	East Indian—Bengal	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1065	995¼
		5 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	Do. North-West Provinces ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362¾	328¼
16,174,683	14,821	...	...	...	Grand Trunk of Canada	3	.....	.....	25466 0 0	25864	19	1335	1336
21,741,066	32,792	2 5 0	1 17 6	0 12 6	Great Eastern	25	18449 2 6	18374 11 7	36823 14 1	36012	55	663	663
10,455,653	18,907	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	Great Indian Peninsula	Oct. 9	4525 0 6	6005 0 0	10330 0 0	8928	19	553	538
16,289,036	42,049	6 10 0	6 10 0	2 15 0	Great Northern	Dec. 25	.....	.....	40143 0 0	31929	103	387	351
1,669,392	28,782	7 0 0	6 0 0	2 10 0	Great North of Scotland	17	.....	.....	2384 0 0	2301	...	...	...
5,878,042	14,672	5 0 0	4 7 6	2 5 0	Great Southern & Western (Irish)	23	4975 1 1	3265 2 4	8240 3 5	7927	21	387¼	354¼
45,000,000	37,344	1 15 0	2 10 0	1 10 0	Great Western	25	41306 9 11	21345 17 6	72652 7 5	65252	59	1225	1169
5,074,004	14,707	2 0 0	0 15 0	...	Great Western of Canada ...	2	.....	.....	12367 0 0	12975	36	345	345
20,113,730	49,910	3 17 6	5 10 0	2 17 6	Lancashire and Yorkshire... ...	25	15565 0 0	21741 0 0	37306 0 0	37970	92	403	402
51,039,921	40,158	4 12 6	5 2 6	2 17 6	London & North-Western, &c....	25	54204 0 0	64489 0 0	118693 0 0	97424	93	1273¾	1223¾
2,157,033	374,485	3 10 0	3 15 0	1 16 3	London and Blackwall . ..	25	1551 0 0	244 0 0	1795 0 0	1776	312	5¾	5¾
12,186,262	45,471	6 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	London, Brighton & South Coast	24	14413 0 0	4225 0 0	18638 0 0	18105	69	267¾	261¾
14,954,279	32,229	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 5 0	London and South-Western ..	25	.....	.....	26171 0 0	25100	56	463¼	454¼
4,298,363	59,531	...	...	...	London, Chatham, and Dover ...	18	3439 0 0	1277 0 0	4716 0 0	4713	66	72¼	72¼
13,068,572	54,021	...	0 15 0	1 7 6	Manches., Sheffld, & Lincolnshire	25	6167 0 0	12324 0 0	18491 0 0	17776	76	242¼	242
361,572	20,056	6 10 0	8 10 0	5 0 0	Maryport and Carlisle	11	310 0 0	1072 0 0	1382 0 0	1455	49	28	28
2,055,498	548,116	...	5 0 0	2 15 0	Metropolitan	25	.....	.....	2491 19 2	2323	664	3¾	3¾
23,805,258	37,107	6 0 0	6 7 6	3 10 0	Midland	18	.....	.....	46420 0 0	42428	71	651¾	641
3,625,670	13,834	5 0 0	4 10 0	2 0 0	Midland Gt Western (Irish) ..	23	2914 15 5	2252 6 2	5167 1 7	4186	19	262	259¼
942,594	13,088	5 0 0	4 10 0	2 10 0	Monklands	24	.....	.....	1609 17 4	1674	22	71¼	71¼
15,774,002	25,901	0 17 6	1 10 0	1 0 0	North British & Edinburgh & Glas.	25	7497 0 0	13241 0 0	20738 0 0	20062	33	615¼	583¼
31,428,969	28,702	4 12 6	4 17 6	2 15 0	North-Eastern—Berwick ...	17	.....	.....	59355 0	54938	54	1095	1095
		3 15 0	4 0 0	2 7 6	Do. York								
		6 10 0	2 8 9	1 15 0	Do. Leeds								
		6 10 0	6 12 6	3 10 0	Do. Carlisle								
		7 15 0	7 15 0	4 0 0	Do. Stockton and Darlington								
2,236,244	248,471	5 10 0	6 10 0	3 0 0	North London	25	.....	.....	3054 4 1	3161	389	9	9
5,536,080	21,795	3 5 0	3 15 0	2 0 0	North Staffordshire	18	.....	.....	8513 0 0	8843	33	254	254
2,665,256	22,289	5 12 6	6 0 0	3 2 6	Scottish Central	25	1766 14 10	3603 4 4	5369 19 2	5037	47	113	113
3,494,510	28,323	0 18 9	0 18 9	0 12 6	Scottish North-Eastern	17	.....	.....	4931 0 0	4875	35	138	135
17,242,303	55,981	5 2 6	5 3 4	2 2 6	South-Eastern	17	13878 0 0	6054 0 0	19932 0 0	19388	65	306	306
2,764,260	24,990	1 0 6	1 7 9	0 16 3	South Devon	25	3469 17 8	1145 10 9	4615 8 5	3961	57	79¾	75¼
1,534,198	26,916	9 0 0	9 10 0	5 0 0	Taff Vale	18	.....	.....	5310 0 0	6005	93	57	57
352,393	12,828	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 5 0	Ulster...	18	1202 0 0	1311 0 0	2513 0 0	2404	24	105¼	105¼
1,454,589	33,058	3 10 0	3 12 6	2 5 0	Vale of Neath	18	347 0 0	2380 0 0	2727 0 0	2320	62	43¾	42¾

COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current.

☞ The prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add 5 per cent. to duties on pepper and tobacco, and ½ per cent. on wines

Shot duty free	s	d	s	d
First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt	0	0	0	0
Montreal	30	6	31	6
First sort Pearl, U.S.	0	0	0	0
Montreal	32	0	34	0
Cocoa duty 1d per lb				
West India per cwt	48	0	96	0
Guayaquil	77	0	80	0
Brazil	40	0	59	0
Coffee duty 3d per lb				
Jamaica, good middling to fine per cwt	85	0	105	0
fine ord to mid	74	0	84	0
Cocha, ungarbled	60	0	80	0
garbled, com. to good	80	0	94	0
garbled, fine	96	0	103	0
Ceylon, native, ord to fine	69	0	74	0
ordinary	65	0	68	6
plantation, ordinary to fine ord	72	0	81	0
fine fine ord. to mid	81	6	85	0
good mid. to fine	85	6	98	0
Java	62	0	89	0
Singapore, ord to good ord	53	0	74	0
Sumatra and Padang	53	0	74	0
Madras and Telli cherry	86	0	99	0
Malabar and Mysore	70	0	98	0
St Domingo	60	0	74	0
Brazil, washed	70	0	80	0
good and fine ord	64	0	70	0
common to real ord	52	0	63	0
Costa Rica	62	0	86	0
Havana and Cuba	62	0	86	0
Porto Rico & La Guayra	61	0	84	0
Drugs and Dyes duty free				
Aloes, Barbadoes p cwt	50	0	340	0
Argol, Bologna	90	0	95	0
Bark, Peruvian, pale p lb	1	3	2	1
Quercitron per cwt	6	6	10	0
Camphor, unrefined	32	6	87	6
Castor oil, good pale p lb	0	5	0	5½
Saffron	32	0	38	0
Cochineal				
Teneriffe per lb	2	11	3	6
Mexican	2	10	3	4
Lac Dye—good to fine	1	4	2	3
Turmeric				
Bengal per cwt	23	0	25	0
Madras	19	0	26	0
China	0	0	0	0
Terra Japonica, Catch	21	6	22	6
Gambier	24	2	29	0
Dyewoods duty free	£	s	£	s
Brazil Wood per ton	0	0	0	0
Fustic, Cuba	8	10	9	10
Jamaica	7	0	7	7
Logwood, Campeachy	9	10	10	0
Jamaica	3	12	3	15
Red Saunders	5	0	5	5
Sapan Wood	8	0	12	0
Eggs—French 120	6s	0d	9s	0d
Fruit—Almonds	s	d	s	d
Jordan, duty free, new	125	0	130	0
Barbary sweet	52	0	0	0
Bitter	48	0	0	0
Currants, duty 7s per cwt				
Patras, new	22	0	26	0
Vostizza, new	27	0	36	0
Island, new	28	0	32	0
Gulf, new	28	0	35	0
Figs, duty 7s per cwt				
Turkey per cwt d p	34	0	70	0
Plums, duty 7s per cwt				
French, bottled	70	0	130	0
German	20	0	0	0
Prunes, duty 7s new d p	20	0	28	0
Raisins, duty 7s per cwt				
Valencia, new	31	0	48	0
Muscatel	35	0	116	0
Smyrna, red & Cheesne	28	0	0	0
Sultana	39	0	45	0
Oranges	s	d	s	d
St Michael, 1st quality, large box	39	0	43	0
Do. 2nd quality	27	6	29	6
Valencia	17	0	18	6
Lisbon & St Ubes, ½ ch	16	0	18	0
Sicily per box	9	0	10	0
Lemons				
Messina per case	15	0	16	0
Barcelona nuts...per bag	32	0	32	6
Spanish nuts p br	45	0	47	0
Brazil nuts	32	6	34	0
Cobbe nuts per 100	16	0	30	0
Flax duty free	£	s	£	s
Riga K per ton	65	0	67	0
— W F P K	68	0	70	0
St Petersburg, 12-head	0	0	0	0
— 9-head	0	0	0	0
Egyptian, govt dressed	58	0	70	0
— native ditto	27	0	30	0
Hemp duty free				
St Ptrsbg, clean, per ton	30	0	32	10
outshot	29	10	30	0
half-clean	28	10	29	0
Riga, Rhine	0	0	0	0
Manilla	25	0	44	0
East Indian Sunn	23	0	30	0
China grass	47	0	48	0
Jute	14	10	29	10
rejections	13	0	14	0
cuttings	8	10	9	0
Coir—Yarn, good & fine	30	0	60	0
ord to fair	20	0	29	0
fibre	23	10	32	0
rope	22	0	30	0
junk	18	0	23	0

HIDES—Ox and Cow, p lb	s	d	s	d
S. A. and M. Vld. dry	0	6	0	9
Do & R. Grande, salted	0	4½	0	6½
Brazil, dry	0	6	0	7
drysalted	0	4½	0	5½
Drysalted Mauritius	0	4½	0	5
Rio, dry Rio Grande	0	7	0	9
West Coast hides	0	6½	0	7½
Cape, salted	0	3½	0	5½
Australian	0	3	0	4½
New York	0	3½	0	4½
East India	0	4½	1	0
Kips, Russia	0	9	1	1
S America Horse, p hide	5	6	12	0
Indigo duty free				
Bengal per lb	1	9	8	9
Oude	2	0	6	6
Madras	1	0	6	6
Kurpah	2	0	7	6
Manilla	3	6	4	6
Leather per lb				
Crop hides 30 to 45 lb	0	11½	1	5
do 50 65	1	4	1	9
English Butts 16 24	1	2	2	2
do 28 36	1	4½	2	7
Foreign Butts 16 25	0	11½	2	0
do 28 36	1	0	2	3
Calf Skins 28 35	1	8	2	5
do 40 60	1	7	2	4
do 80 100	1	3	1	10
Dressing Hides	0	11½	1	3
Shaved do	1	0	1	4
Horse Hides, English	0	10	1	1
do Spanish, per hide	6	0	17	0
Kips, Petersburg, per lb	1	2	1	9
do East India	0	7	1	11
Metals—Copper per ton	£	s	£	s
Sheating, bolts, &c.	97	0	98	0
Bottoms	102	0	106	0
Old	85	0	0	0
Tough cake	88	0	90	0
Best select	91	0	93	0
Iron, per ton	£	s	£	s
Bars, &c., British	7	10	7	15
Nail rods	8	10	9	5
Hoops	10	0	10	10
Sheets	10	0	11	0
Pig, No. 1, Wales	3	10	4	0
Bars	7	5	7	10
Rails	7	0	7	5
Pig, No 1, Clyde	2	5	2	15
Swedish	11	10	12	0
Lead, per ton—Eng. pig	20	10	0	0
sheet	21	5	0	0
red lead	21	10	22	0
white do	27	0	28	0
patent shot	22	10	0	0
Spanish pig	19	15	20	0
Steel, Swedish in kegs	15	0	15	10
in faggots	17	10	0	0
Spelter, for per ton	19	0	0	0
Tin				
English blocks, p ton	88	0	0	0
bars in barrels	99	0	0	0
Refined	9	0	0	0
Banca	92	0	0	0
Straits	89	0	90	0
Tin Plates, per box	s	d	s	d
Charcoal, I C	28	0	30	0
Coke, I C	22	0	23	6
Molasses duty 3s 6d.				
British, W. I. per cwt	15	0	16	6
Foreign	14	6	16	0
East India	14	0	15	0
Oils—Fish	£	s	£	s
Sperm per tun	63	0	65	0
Head matter	60	0	61	0
South Sea	45	0	45	10
Seal, pale	48	10	49	0
Cod	53	0	0	0
East India	35	0	36	0
Olive, Gallipoli	56	0	57	0
Sicily	53	0	54	0
Palm per ton	33	0	36	0
Cocoa-nut	36	0	37	10
Rapeseed, pale (foreign)	46	10	47	0
Linseed	33	5	0	0
Black Sea p qr	59s	0d	0s	0d
St Petersbg Morshank	0	0	0	0
Do cake (English) p ton	10l	15s	11l	5s
Do Foreign	9	0	11	0
Rape do	5	0	5	10
Petroleum—per tun.				
Crude Pennsylvania	17	0	0	0
Crude Canadian	11	0	0	0
Refined per gal	2s	1d	2s	1½d
Provisions—Duty free.				
Butter—Waterford p cwt	118s	0d	120s	0d
Carlow	118	0	120	0
Cork 4ths new	101	0	0	0
Limerick	112	0	114	0
Friesland fresh	126	0	0	0
American new	116	0	0	0
Jersey	104	0	120	0
Bacon, singed—Waterf.	60	0	0	0
Hamburg	54	0	56	0
Hams—York	96	0	100	0
Irish	76	0	90	0
Lard—Waterford & Limerick bladder	62	0	64	0
Cork and Belfast do	50	0	0	0
Firkin and keg Irish	60	0	0	0
American & Canadian	0	0	0	0
Cask do do	50	0	54	0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p. b	90	0	0	0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc	98	0	112	0
Cheese—Edam	50	0	55	0
Gouda	45	0	50	0
Canter	18	0	22	0
American	50	0	60	0
Rice duty free				
Carolina per cwt	35	0	46	0
Bengal, yellow & white	9	0	14	0
Madras	9	0	11	0
Java and Manilla	10	0	21	0
Sago duty 4½d per cwt				
Pearl per cwt	17	0	22	0

Saltpetre.	s	d	s	d
Bengal per cwt	31	0	33	0
Bombay and Scinde	29	0	31	0
English, refined	35	0	35	6
Nitrate of Soda	15	0	16	0
Seeds				
Caraway per cwt	36	0	38	0
Canary per qr	50	0	55	0
Clover, red per cwt	47	0	70	0
white	50	0	70	0
Coriander	28	0	32	0
Linseed, foreign per qr	64	0	68	0
English	62	0	69	0
Mustard, br p bush	9	0	11	0
white	9	0	11	0
Rape, per last of 10 qrs	£36	0	40	0
Silk duty free	s	d	s	d
Sardah per lb	21	0	25	6
Cossimbuzar	17	0	19	0
Gonatta	16	6	23	0
Comercolly	17	0	23	6
Bengal, &c.	0	0	0	0
China, Tsatlee	22	6	27	0
Taysaam	18	0	24	0
Canton	18	0	22	0
Thrown	19	6	23	6
Raws—White Novi	36	0	38	0
Fossombrone	33	0	34	0
Bologna	0	0	0	0
Royal	0	0	0	0
Trento	31	0	33	0
Milan	31	0	33	0
Organzines				
Piedmont, 22-24	37	0	38	0
Do 24-28	37	0	38	0
Milan & Bergam, 18-22	36	0	39	0
Do. 22-24	36	0	39	0
Do. 24-28	36	0	39	0
Do. 28-32	0	0	0	0
Trams—Milan, 22-24	34	0	36	0
Do. 24-28	34	0	36	0
Bautias—Short reel	0	0	0	0
Long do	0	0	0	0
Patent do	34	0	36	6
Persians	16	0	18	6
Spices, in bond—Pepper, duty 6d				
Malabar per lb	0	4	0	4½
Eastern	0	2½	0	3½
White	0	5½	1	2
Pimento, duty free				
mid and good per lb	0	2½	0	2½
Cinnamon, duty free				
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3	1	6	3	3
Malabar & Tellichery	1	0	1	8
Cassia Lignea, duty free per cwt	80	0	90	0
Cloves, duty free				
Amboyna and Bencoolen per lb	0	4½	1	5
Bourbon and Zanzibar	0	3½	0	4½
Ginger, duty free				
East India com. p cwt	34	0	35	0
Do. Cochin and Calicut	60	0	130	0
African	48	0	49	0
Mace, duty free per lb	0	10	3	4
Nutmegs, duty free p lb	0	10	4	2
Spirits Rum duty 10s 2d per gal.				
Jamaica, per gal., bond				
15 to 25 O P	2	8	2	10
30 to 35 —	3	0	3	2
fine marks	4	6	5	0
Demerara, proof	1	9	1	10
Leeward Island —	1	7	1	8
East India —	1	4	1	5
Foreign —	1	4	1	5
Brandy, duty 10s 5d p gal				
Vintage of 1863	6	4	6	5
1862	8	2	8	3
1860	9	3	9	4
1859	10	4	10	6
in hhds				
Geneva, common	2	0	2	1
Fine	2	4	2	6
Corn spirits, pf duty paid	11	8	0	0
Spirits f.o.b. Exportation	1	4	1	8
Malt spirits, duty paid	12	6	13	6
Sugar—Duty—refined, 12s 10d; white clayed, 11s 8d; yellow, 10s 6d; brown, 9s 4d; brown qualities, 8s 2d; cane juice, 6s 7d; molasses, 3s 6d per cwt.				
	s	d	s	d
British plantation, yellow	21	0	29	0
brown	18	6	21	6
Mauritius, yellow	21	0	27	0
brown	16	6	21	0
Bengal, crys., good yellow and white	24	6	30	0
Benares, grey & white	23	0	28	6
Date, yellow and grey	20	0	25	0
ord to fine brown	15	6	19	6
Penang, grey and white	24	6	27	0
brown and yellow	17	0	24	0
Madras, grny yel & white	22	0	30	0
brown and soft yellow	16	6	21	0
Jaggery	15	6	16	6
Siam and China white	24	0	27	6
brown and yellow	17	0	23	6
Manilla, clayed	19	0	21	0
muscovado	17	0	18	0
Java, grey and white	25	0	28	6
brown and yellow	18	0	24	6
Havana, white	28	6	31	0
brown and yellow	20	0	28	0
Bahia, grey and white	21	6	26	6
brown	16	6	21	0
Pernam & Paraiba, white	23	0	27	6
brown and yellow	16	6	22	6
For. Mus. low to fine grocy	21	0	31	6
brown	19	0	21	0
Refined—For consumption				
8 to 10 lb loaves	50	0	50	6
12 to 14 lb loaves	48	0	49	0
Titlers, 22 to 24 lb	45	0	46	0
Lumps, 45 lb	43	6	44	0
Wet crushed	41	0	42	0
Pieces	34	0	39	0
Bastards	28	0	34	0
Treacle	15	6	18	0

SUGAR—Ref. continued	s	d	s	d
For export, free on board.				
Turkey caves, 1 to 4 lb.	45	0	46	0
6 lb loaves	36	0	36	6
10 lb do.	35	6	35	6
14 lb do.	0	0	0	0
Titlers, 22 to 28 lb	33	0	3	0
Lumps, 40 to 45 lb	0	0	0	0
Crushed	32	6	33	0
Bastards	0	0	0	0
Treacle	16	0	18	0
Dutch, refined, f. o. b. in Holland				
6 lb loaves	37	6	38	0
10 lb do	37	0	0	0
Superfine crushed	32	6	32	9
No. 1, crushed	31	6	31	9
No. 2	31	0	31	3
Belgian refined, f. o. b. at Antwerp.				
8 to 10 lb loaves	35	0	36	0
Crushed, 1	32	6	33	0
Tallow—Duty free				
N. Amer. melted, p cwt	0	0	0	0
St Petersburg, 1st Y C	41	0	0	0
Tar—Stockholm, p brl	15	6	16	0
Archangel	18	0	19	0
Tea duty 1s per lb				
Congou, low bd	0	7½	0	8½
common good	0	9½	0	10½
ra. str. and str. bk. lf.	1	0	1	2
fine and Pekoe kinds	1	4	2	6
Souchong	1	0	2	7
Pekoe, flowery	0	11	2	6
Orange	0	9	1	2
Scented	1	0	2	6
Scented Caper	0	9	2	3
Oolong	0	7	2	0
Hyson	1	4	2	2
mid to fine	2	6	3	6
Young Hyson	0	8	2	6
Canton & Twankay kds	0	8	1	1
Gunpowder	1	4	3	8
Canton & Twankay kds	0	9	1	7
Imperial	1	4	1	9
Timber—Duty 1s—Timber & Hewn Wood—Dantzic and Memel fir per load	60	0	85	0
Riga fir	75	0	80	0
Swedish fir	48	0	55	0
Canada red pine	70	0	95	0
— yellow pine, large	60	0	75	0
— — small	50	0	55	0
N. Brnswk & Can Bd. pine	89	0	90	0
Quebec oak	120	0	130	0
Baltic oak	60	0	120	0
African oak	140	0	200	0
Indian teake	250	0	270	0
Wainscot logs 18 ft each	75	0	110	0
Deals & Sawn & Prepared Wood,	2s p load			
Norway, Petersbg stand.	£10	0	13	0
Swedish	9	0	11	0
Russian	12	10	15	10
Finland	9	0	11	0
Canada 1st pine	16	10	19	10
— 2nd	11	10	14	0
American spruce	7	15	11	0
Danizic deck, each	14s	0	30s	0
Staves duty 1s per load				
Baltic, per mille	£200	0	240	0
Quebec, per standard do.	65	0	70	0
Tobacco duty 3s p lb & 5pct	s	d	s	d
Maryland, per lb, bond	0	6	0	9
Virginia leaf	0	0	0	0
— stript	1	10	2	2
Kentucky leaf	0	5	1	0
— stript	1	0	1	6
Negrohead...dy 4s or 4s 6d	2	0	3	6
Columbian lf. dy 3s & 5 pc	0	8	2	2
Havana	1	6	6	0
— cigars, bd duty 5s	6	0	22	0
Turpentine—Per cwt.				
American Spirits, wth cks	80	0	0	0
French do.	63	0	0	0
Rough	25	0	0	0
Wool—English—Per pack of 240 lbs.				
Fleeces So. Down hogs	£24	0	25	10
Half-bred hogs	26	0	27	0
Kent fleeces	26	0	26	10
S. Dwn ewes & wthers	23	0	24	0
Leicester do.	25	0	26	0
Sorts—Clothing, pick lock	24	0	24	10
Pr me and pick lock	22	0	22	10
Choice	21	0	21	10
Super	18	0	18	10
Combing—Wethr mat	25	10	26	0
Pick lock	24	0	24	10
Common	20	0	22	0
Hog matching	26	0	27	0
Pick ock matching	24	0	26	0
Super do	20	0	22	0
Colonial—	s	d	s	d
Sydney—Lambs	1	2	1	11
Scoured, &c.	1	2	2	6
Unwashed	0	7	1	0
Locks and pieces	0	11	1	7
Slipe and skin	1	1		8
Port Phill.—Lambs	1	4	2	3
Scoured, &c.	1	2	2	7
Unwashed	0	7	1	2
Locks and pieces	1	0	1	8
S. Australian—Lambs	1	3	1	10
Scoured, &c.	1	3	2	0
Unwashed	0	6	1	1
Locks and pieces	1	3	1	5
V. D. Land—Lambs	1	3	2	1
Scoured, &c.	1	4	1	10
Unwashed	0	7	1	0
Locks and pieces	1	2	1	7
Cape G. Hope—Fleeces	0	11	2	0
Lambs	0	11	1	9
Scoured, &c.	0	11	2	0
Unwashed	0	7½	0	10
Wine duty 1s and 2s 6d per gallon				
	£	s	£	s
Port per pipe	24	0	80	0
Claret hhds	6	0	70	0
Sherry butt	15	0	180	0
Madeira pipe	65	0	105	0

STATEMENT

Of Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 52 weeks ending Dec. 24, 1864, showing the Stock on Dec. 24, compared with the corresponding period of 1863.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

☞ Of these articles duty free, the deliveries for Exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

British Plantation	Imported. 1863 tons	Imported. 1864 tons	Exported. 1863 tons	Exported. 1864 tons	Home Consump. 1863 tons	Home Consump. 1864 tons	Stock. 1863 tons	Stock. 1864 tons
West India...	114062	100065	2610	636	119098	85571	10993	24846
Mauritius ...	45337	35248	4518	2109	31584	32946	12680	11831
Bengal & Pg	3001	14158	571	495	6173	3357	1649	11943
Madras	8819	8637	337	265	7152	8684	5328	5021
Total B.P.	172219	158338	7436	3605	166017	131558	30650	53643
Foreign ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siam, &c.....	16967	8170	1603	3679	4433	12186	20748	13230
Cuba & Hav.	21085	33360	4646	4165	16356	14480	14351	28883
Brazil.....	4556	6958	611	281	4727	6661	2902	2910
P. Rico, &c.	21852	16782	1272	1571	18289	11396	7652	11858
Beetroot.....	...	1579	...	...	...	1402	...	179
Total Frgn	64460	66867	8132	9196	43785	46125	45553	57060
Grand Total.	236679	225255	15568	12801	209802	177683	76173	110703

PRICE OF SUGARS.

The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties.

	s d
From British Possessions in America	No return
— — Mauritius	—
— — East Indies	—
The average price of the above is	—

	Imported. 1863 tons	Imported. 1864 tons	Exported. 1863 tons	Exported. 1864 tons	Home Consump. 1863 tons	Home Consump. 1864 tons	Stock. 1863 tons	Stock. 1864 tons
MOLASSES								
West India	5261	5633	1674	2677	3826	3272	1804	1487
Foreign ...	633	444	295	118	770	391	637	579
Total ...	5894	6077	1969	2795	4596	3663	2441	2066
MELADO...	332	378	10	...	277	438	351	290

RUM.

	Imported. gals	Imported. gals	Exported and delivered to Vat. gals	Exported and delivered to Vat. gals	Home Consump. gals	Home Consump. gals	Stock. gals	Stock. gals
West India..	3198060	2563515	1634040	1454715	1550970	1575945	2277720	184 255
East India...	329715	315405	253350	261405	33120	10260	156060	210735
Foreign	336105	156015	179775	309735	15480	27360	302040	114885
			Exported.					
Vatted	1929375	1968885	1633050	1678655	120150	157725	538290	487685
Total ...	5793255	5003620	3700215	3704490	1719720	1771290	3274110	2655540

COCOA—Cwts.

B. Plantation	55291	39946	9833	6703	39707	41985	25969	17317
Foreign	14573	15777	19328	5165	4181	5901	8211	12900
Total ...	69864	55723	28661	11868	43888	47886	34180	30217

COFFEE—Tons.

West India..	1733	626	740	310	896	401	299	215
Ceylon	28366	23854	15499	15794	10692	11266	6290	5076
East India...	3548	6125	1737	2905	2103	2271	1958	2974
Mocha	1692	312	639	285	795	549	876	241
Brazil.....	3576	3661	2763	5256	615	376	1263	1323
Other Frgn	1541	1717	740	719	1075	891	559	613
Total ...	40460	38295	22161	23269	15486	15754	11215	10442
RICE	tons 57975	tons 63732	tons ...	tons ...	tons 76096	tons 70671	tons 45950	tons 38827

PEPPER.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White.....	553	444	69	18	510	496	577	459
Black	5479	6512	2605	3285	1764	2469	2806	3537
	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs
NUTMEGS.	2044	2634	...	...	2530	2427	3010	3215
Do. Wild..	...	94	...	...	12	96	513	511
CAS. LIG...	35930	118 3	...	...	33041	13018	7581	6265
CINNAMON	9292	6797	...	...	8988	7825	3194	1663
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO..	20749	45066	...	...	23199	30549	19559	34079

RAW MATERIALS, DYESTUFFS, &c.

	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
COCHINEAL	18753	15863	...	...	20086	15796	7477	7344
	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
LAC DYE...	5066	5079	...	...	4464	5097	6009	5953
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
LOG WOOD	12524	12568	...	...	11047	13012	4867	4415
FUSTIC.....	1350	2305	...	...	1587	2121	311	495

INDIGO.

	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
East India...	27459	34242	...	...	20756	23028	22406	23619
	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
Spanish.....	6182	6008	...	...	6254	5596	908	1319

SALTPETRE

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass ...	16572	13404	...	...	13225	12952	7158	7465
Nitrate of soda	3684	3413	...	...	3835	3603	986	796

COTTON.

	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
America ...	322	1164	...	...	383	1102	...	44
Brazil	411	184	...	...	426	647	90	4
E. India, &c.	253148	322147	...	...	234876	263857	37676	95766
Liverpool, all kinds.....	1627648	2222628	467150	546981	1299500	1607880	253460	355160
Total	1881529	2546123	467150	546981	1535185	1873486	291226	450974

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR JANUARY.

	Date due.	Amount per share. Already paid. £	s	d	Call. £	s	d	Number of Shares.	Amount. £
Bristol and S. Wales Union 5l per cent. pref, 25l shares	1	...	7	0	0	...	6	0	0	...	not known.
Buenos Ayres Gt. Southern	23	...	10	10	0	...	2	10	0	...	37,500	...	93,750
Caledonian 4½ per cent. pref. stock, No. 5	...	...	dep.			...	all.			...	...	...	226,910
Edinburgh and Glasgow 10l, No. 3, 5 per cent. shares...	9	...	dep.			...	2	0	0	...	55 700	...	111,400
Great Luxembourg pref.....	2	...	10	0	0	...	2	0	0	...	40,000	...	80,000
Great Northern 81,385l new ordinary stock	9	...	dep.			...	in full.			...	not known.		
Lancashire and Yorkshire new 10l 4½ per cent.....	1	...	7	0	0	...	1	0	0	...	123,300	...	123,300
La Vendee.....	16	...	...			...	2	0	0	...	not known.		
Lemberg and Czernowitz ...	16	...	...			...	2	0	0	...	62,500	...	125,000
London and North-Western new ordinary stock.....	3	...	dep.			...	in full.			...	...	...	1,300,000
Metropolitan new ordinary shares	15	...	2	0	0	...	2	10	0	...	45 000	...	112,000
Royal Sardinian	1	...	6	0	0	...	3	0	0	...	50,000	...	150,000
San Paulo	16	...	16	0	0	...	4	0	0	...	not known.		
Turin and Savona	1	...	12	0	0	...	2	0	0	...	40,000	...	80,000
Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont 10l Maron Extension shares	1	...	8	10	0	...	1	10	0	...	7,500	...	11,250
													2,414,110

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

TRAFFIC RETURNS.—The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted, for the week ending the 17th of December, on 11,732 miles, to 607,586*l*, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 11,395 miles, to 583,826*l*, showing an increase of 337 miles, and of 23,760*l* in the receipts. The gross receipts on the 14 principal railways amounted, in the aggregate, on 8,275 miles, to 496,798*l*, and for the corresponding week of 1863, on 8,022 miles, to 477,756*l*, showing an increase of 253 miles, and 19,042*l* in the receipts.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Dec. 26.—The Stock Exchange being closed to-day, no business was transacted in the railway share market.

TUESDAY, Dec. 27.—The share market to-day was not very active, except in British mines, but the variations from Friday's closing prices were almost always in advance. In English railways, Metropolitan further improved 2½, Midland ¾, Caledonian and North-Western ½ each, and Great Western, North-Eastern (Berwick), ditto (York), and South-Eastern ¼ each; and North Staffordshire improved ⅛. In colonial, the only alteration was an advance of 1 in Grand Trunk of Canada Equipment Bonds. In foreign, Lombardo-Venetian recovered ¼, and Eastern of France improved ½, Great Luxembourg and Southern of France ¼ each, and Dutch-Rhenish a further ¼. In American, Illinois Central shares advanced ½. In British mines, Clifford Amalgamated advanced 1, East Lovell and East Wheal Russell ¼ each, and Great South Tolgus a further ½; and New Seton declined 10, West Chiverton 5, East Caradon 1, Great Wheal Vor and Tincroft ½ each, and East Grenville ¼. In foreign mines, no movement was recorded.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28.—In the share market to-day, the greater part of the transactions were for the account, and the prices at the close showed a general upward tendency, colonial railways being an exception. In English railways, Bristol and Exeter and Great Western (West Midland, Oxford), advanced 1 each, ditto (original) North-Western, North-Eastern (Berwick), and ditto (York) further ¾ each, ditto (Leeds), Great Northern, ditto (A stock), Blackwall, Brighton, and South-Western ½ each, Caledonian further 1½, Midland further ½, ditto (Birmingham and Derby) 1, and Lancashire and Yorkshire ¼. In colonial, Grand Trunk of Canada (4th preference) receded ½, ditto (deferred) 1, and Great Western of Canada shares (of both descriptions) ⅛ each. In foreign, Mexican and Northern of France improved ½ each, Sambre and Meuse ⅝, Great Luxembourg a further ¼, and Dutch-Rhenish further ⅜. In mines and American securities, no material alteration occurred.

THURSDAY, Dec. 29.—The share market has been dull to-day, and the general tendency at the close was towards lower quotations, except in the banks and miscellaneous shares. In English railways, Caledonian and Great Western relapsed ½ each, and Lancashire and Yorkshire, Midland, and North-Eastern (Berwick) ¼ each; and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire receded ½, and South-Eastern ¼. In colonial, Grand Trunk of Canada declined ⅝, ditto (1st and 2nd preference), ditto (deferred), and Atlantic and St Lawrence 1 each, and the several Indian railways are all quoted ex dividend at lower prices accordingly. In foreign, Western and North-Western of France improved ½; Dutch-Rhenish relapsed ¼; and San Paulo are now quoted ex dividend. In American, no movement occurred. In British mines, West Chiverton advanced 2½, and Great South Tolgus ½; Herodsfoot and Wheal Trelawny declined 1 each; and Great Wheal Vor are quoted ex dividend. In foreign mines, Montes Aureos declined ¾.

FRIDAY, Dec. 30.—There was little business in the railway market to-day, yet the tone was rather firm. Caledonian stock advanced ½ per cent., Lancashire and Yorkshire ¾, and Great Western ¼. The other leading lines were unchanged. Very few transactions occurred in foreign and colonial railway securities, and quotations exhibited no variation.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

THE LATEST OFFICIAL PRICES ARE GIVEN.

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London.
55500	274s	274s	Birming. Wolv. & Stour Valley	.....
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	89
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	132½
3001	50	5	Cork and Bandon	.....
29448	20	20	Cornwall	6½
5300	50	50	Dublin and Belfast Junction	35
13000	25	25	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn Junc.	16½
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	89
Stock	100	100	Glasgow and South-Western	107
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern, Ordinary Stock	48
Stock	100	100	Do. A Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. East Anglian Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Great North of Scotland	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	135½
			Do. A Stock	156¾
			Do. B Stock	131
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & Western (I)	90
Stock	100	100	Great Western—Original	79½
Stock	100	100	Do. Stour Valley guar. Stk	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. South Wales	67
Stock	100	100	Do. West Midland—Oxford	59½
Stock	100	100	Do. do. Newport	45
Stock	100	100	Do. do. Hereford	101
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	116½
Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall	84
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton & South Coast	105⅝
Stock	100	100	London, Chatham, and Dover	39
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	122
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	98½
Stock	100	100	Manches., Shef., & Lincolnshire	63½
Stock	100	100	Metropolitan	123½
Stock	100	100	Midland	140¾
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham and Derby	110
20000	50	50	Midland Gt. Western (Ireland)	.....
16000	25	25	Do. ½ Shares	.....
Stock	100	100	North British	56
Stock	100	100	Do. Edinb., Perth, & Dundee	26
Stock	100	100	North Eastern—Berwick	115
40937	25	333s	Do. G. N. E. Purchase	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Leeds	73⅝
Stock	100	100	Do. York	105
Stock	100	100	Do. Carlisle	.....
46000	25	25	Do. Stockton and Darlington	38
31200	25	21	Do. 1858	32½
10000	25	12	Do. 1860 and 1861	21½
Stock	100	100	North London	122½
15000	10	7½	Do. New	9½
10000	10	5	Do. New 1864	6½
Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire	80
6400	10	10	North and S.-Western Junction	11
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	140
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. E., Aberdeen Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Scottish Midland Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union	59
Stock	100	100	South Devon	44¾
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	85½
Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire and River Dun	.....
Stock	100	100	Taff Vale	165½
21794	10	10	Do. B	.....
22270	10	3	Do. C	7
Stock	100	100	Vale of Neath	111
Stock	100	100	Waterford and Kilkenny	.....
15000	100	100	West Cornwall	39
			PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	90
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 1861 4½ per cent	.....
7680	6½	6½	Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent	.....
13694	6½	6½	Dundee, Perth, & Aberd. Junc.	7½
Stock	100	100	Glasgow & S.-W. guar 5. p cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern, E. C. Ext. No. 1	106
Stock	100	100	Do. No. 2	105
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent. Preference	121
Stock	100	100	Do. Norfolk 5 per ct Ext. 1846	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5½ do. Preference 1847	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 do. Wav. Val. 1847	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Eastern Union 4 p c guar.	82½
Stock	100	100	Do. East Anglican A, 5 p cent	102½
Stock	100	100	Do. B, 6 per cent	122½
Stock	100	100	Do. Great Eastern 5 p ct Pref.	99
Stock	100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent	113
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 p c Redeem. at 10 p c pm	108
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent do	103
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 pr ct do. at 5 pr ct pm	106
Stock	100	100	Gt South & Wst. (Ireland) 4 p c	96
10620	50	6	Gt West. (Bks, & Hants Ex) 5 p c	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Preference 4½ per cent	96
Stock	100	100	Do. Redeemable 4 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Irredeemable 4 per cent	85
Stock	100	100	Do. 5l p c Redm. Preference	102
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham guar. Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham Pref. Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Chester guarantee Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 8 per cent Pref. Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. S. Wales guar. 4 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. W. M.—Oxf. 1st gua. Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 2nd guarantee Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Newport 5 per cent pref. redeemable at 5 pr cent pm	101½
Stock	100	100	Do. perpetual 6 p c preference option till 1866	120
Stock	100	100	Do. perpetual 6 per cent. with option til 1869	115½
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 p ct	133½
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent (E. Lancashire	133½
Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall, 4½ p c St	95
Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, 5 per cent guarantee Stock No. 1	111
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do No. 2	111
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent do	131
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do No. 4	111
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent 1858	97
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent do 1861	97
Stock	100	100	Do. 7 p cent. Preference Stock	151½

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	Name of Company.	London.
Stock	100	100	L. & B. 6 per ct do. (W. E. & C.P.)	128½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4 p c St. (div def. till 1865)	82½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4 per cent. Preference	.....
Stock	100	100	London, Chatham, and Dover	92½
Stock	100	100	Lon. & N.-W., Cov. & Nun. 5 p c	.....
Stock	100	100	London & S.-Western, 7 per cent	152½
Stock	100	100	Manch., Shef., and Lincolnshire	125½
172300	6	4½	Do. 6l	4¾
Stock	100	100	Do. 3½ per cent.	66½
62830	10	5	Do. Redeemable 5 per cent	5¼
Stock	100	100	Midland Cons. 6 per cent Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Con. Bristol & Birm. 6 p c	135
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent pref. Stock	100
Stock	100	100	Do. Leices. & Hitch. 4 p c Stk	91
Stock	100	100	North British	107
Stock	100	100	Do. New guarantee 5 per cent	105
Stock	100	100	Do. Edin., Perth, & Dun. 4 p c	79
Stock	100	100	N. E.—Consolidated pref. 4 pr ct	89
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent. redeemable	99
Stock	100	100	Do. Berwk., G.N.E. 4 p c pref.	.....
60872	25	10	Do. York, Hull & Selby Purc.	10
18000	25	25	Do. Stockton & Darln., 5 p ct	28
34000	25	25	Do. B 6 per cent	32½
8000	25	25	Do. C 6 per cent	32½
55500	20	20	North Staffordshire	22
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. E. 3½ pr ct pref. Stck	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Aberdeen guar. 6 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 7 per cent pref. Stock	.....
20000	10s	10s	South Devon Annuities 10s	10½
40000	1/6d	1/6d	Sth-East.—(Reading Ann. 1/6d)	22
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Fixed 4½ per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	South York. & R. Dun, 4 p c gua.	91
Stock	100	100	Waterford and Kilkenny	43
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.	
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead	88
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	94
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	55
Stock	100	100	Do. 5½ per cent	121
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent	112
Stock	100	100	Clydesdale Junction	101
Stock	100	100	East Lincolnshire, gua. 6 pr cent	132
10160	25	25	Gloucester and Dean Forest	.....
Stock	100	100	Gt Eastern, Newm. &c. 5 pr cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. E. U., Harwich 4 p c shares	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Woodbridge Ext. 4 pr cent	.....
14000	50	50	Hull and Selby	110
Stock	100	100	Lancaster and Carlisle	215½
Stock	100	100	London and Chatham 4½ pr cent	.....
Stock	100	100	London and Greenwich	61
Stock	100	100	Do. Preference	.....
Stock	100	100	London, Tilbury, and Southend.	99
Stock	100	100	Lowestoft, guarantee 4 per cent	82½
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent	.....
...	5½	5½	Manchester, Buxton, & Matlock	4½
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	93
Stock	100	100	North Devon, Railway & Dock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. A Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. B Stock	.....
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 pr cent	54
5391	50	50	Do. 6 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	North-Western A perp pref 5 p c	110½
Stock	100	100	Nettlag. & Granth. Rlwy. & Cnal.	93
14520	25	25	Preston and Wyre	43
16720	12½	12½	Do. ½ Shares, A	.....
Stock	100	100	Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth	132
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury and Hereford	133
23935	10	7	Do. do	9½
Stock	100	100	South Staffordshire	86½
Stock	100	100	Victoria Station, Pimlico	.....
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	89
4450	10	10	Wimbledon and Croydon	8
			DEBENTURE STOCKS.	
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern	90
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	.....
Stock	100	100	Gt. Wstn—W. Mid.—Oxf. 4½ pc	96
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	95
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, &c.	95
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	95
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	95½
Stock	100	100	Midland	95
Stock	100	100	North British, E. P. and D. B.	107
Stock	100	100	North Eastern	95
Stock	100	100	Scottish North-Eastern	.....
			BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	
...	100	100	Atlantic and St Lawrence	58
Stock	100	100	Bombay, Bar., & C. India guar.	101
5000	20	11	Do New	.....
50000	20	2	Do. F. Shares	2
60000	20½	20½	Buffalo and Lake Huron	5
15000	10	10	Do Preference	9
Stock	100	100	Calcutta & Sth. East., guar. 5 p c	97
Stock	100	100	Cape Town and Dock 6 p c guar.	82½
Stock	100	100	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 pr cent	101
Stock	100	100	East Indian	102
50000	20	20	Do. G. Extension	.....
100000	20	20	Do. H do	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent debentures	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 pr cent debentures, 1865	100
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1865	100
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1866	101
Stock	100	100	Grand Trunk of Canada	20½
Stock	100	100	Do. First Preference Bonds	70
Stock	100	100	Do. deferred	61½
Stock	100	100	Do. Second Preference Bonds	66
Stock	100	100	Do. do. deferred	56
Stock	100	100	Do. Third Preference Stock	54
Stock	100	100	Do. do. deferred	48½
Stock	100	100	Do. Fourth Preference Stock	30
Stock	100	100	Do. do. deferred	28
Stock	100	100	Great Indian Penin. guar. 5 p ct	101½
58208	20	12	Do. do.	12½
8937	20	12	Do. January, 1862	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Sth. of India guar. 5 pr ct	99½

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	Name of Company.	London.
117102	20½	20½	Great Western of Canada, Shares	8½
52598	20½	13	Do. New	6½
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent Bonds 1873	29
Stock	100	100	Do. 5½ per cent. 1877-8	81
50000	10	2	Indian Branch (Limited)	1½
Stock	100	100	Madras guaranteed 5 per cent	100½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	95
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	90
Stock	100	100	Scinde guaranteed 5 per cent	100½
Stock	100	100	Do. Delhi do	100½
75000	20	20	Do. Punjaub do	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Punjaub do	101
Stock	100	100	Do. Indus Steam Flotilla	94½
			FOREIGN.	
50000	10	10	Antwerp and Rotterdam	9¾
90000	20	20	Bahia and San Francisco, Lim., guaranteed 7 per cent	14¾
42500	5	5	Belgian Eastern Junction	1¾
100000	20	16	Dutch Rhenish	22½
500000	20	20	Eastern of France	20
100000	20	20	Great Luxembourg	12¾
113312	4	4	Do. Obligations	3½
26595	20	20	Namur & Liege gua. 14l per ann	8¾
10000	20	20	Do. guar. 6 per cent Pref.	19⅝
400000	16	16	Northern of France	40
100000	16	15	Do. New Shares issued at 23l.	.....
75000	20	20	Do. 20l 3 per cent Bonds (for. Bon. and Ams. Shares)	.....
17418	20	20	Do. 20l late Charleroi and Erquelines	.....
11250	10	10	Norwegian Trunk Preference	.....
577500	20	20	Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	35
300000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	34
60000	20	20	Recife & San Francisco (g. 7 pc)	14½
81600	20	20	Riga and Dunaburg	.....
27000	20	20	Royal Danish	17
31000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	7½
17000	10	10	Do. 5½ per cent Preference	9
100000	20 / 20	16 / 20	San Paulo, Limited, guar. 7 p c / Do. do.	12¾ / 13½
750000	20	20	S. Austrian & Lombardo-Venetn	20½
156000	20	20	Do. Obligations	9¾
134000	20	20	Southern of France	22½
26757	8¾	8¾	West Flanders	7¾
20000	10	10	Do. 5½ per cent. Preference	9¾
300000	20	20	Western and N.-W. of France	21
			BRITISH MINES.	
75000	2	1	Cambrian Consol. Gold Limited	½
2900	...	...	Clifford Amalgamated	32
1024	10	1	Devon Gt Consols (Tavistock)	585
512	...	30	East Bassett (Illogan)	48
6144	...	2½	East Caradon	15½
6000	...	3l	East Carn Brea	6¾
4000	...	159s	East Wheal Russell (Tavistock)	5½
486	...	60¾	Grambler & St Aubyn (Gwennap)	7
9000	...	7s	Great South Tolgus	3½
5908	...	40	Great Wheal Vor (Helston)	32½
1024	...	172s	Herod's-Foot	35
6000	...	97s	Hingston Downs	3¾
6000	...	216s	Lady Bertha	.....
896	...	9¾	Margaret (Uny Lelant)	3½
9000	...	47 3s	Marke Valley	5½
400	...	21½	New Seton	55
6000	...	2½	North Downs	½
6000	...	65s	North Wheal Bassett (Illogan)	1½
5640	...	46s9	North Wheal Crofty	2¾
6400	...	1½	Par Consols (St Blazey)	.....
1200	20	20ds	Providence (Uny Lelant)	35
512	...	1½	South Caradon (St Cleer)	540
6000	...	5¾	South Carn Brea (Illogan)	.....
496	...	378s	South Wheal Frances (Illogan)	22½
920	...	569s	Stray Park	16
600	10	9	Tin Croft	16
6000	...	1½	West Bassett (Illogan)	8
1024	...	5	West Caradon (Liskeard)	8
400	...	47l	West Wheal Seton	205
512	...	5½	Wheal Bassett (Illogan)	95
256	...	5	Wheal Buller (Redruth)	10
1024	...	216d	Wheal Kitty (Uny Lelant)	.....
48000	...	2½	Wheal Ludcott	½
1024	...	8	Wheal Mary Ann (Menheniot)	14
896	...	58½	Wheal Seton	209
1040	...	7	Wheal Trelawney (Liskeard)	17
6000	...	31 7s	Wheal Union	½
			FOREIGN MINES.	
20000	20	7	Australian	.....
75000	1	1	Bon Accord Copper, Limited	.....
...	5	5	Brazilian Lead and Mining	2
...	10	7	Cape Copper	11½
...	2	1	Capula Silver	¾
12000	40	40	Cobre Copper	28
10000	20	16	Copiapo	5½
...	1	¾	Don Pedro, N. del Rey	¾
...	1	1	Dun Mountain Copper	¾
25000	3	1½	East del Rey	.....
25000	2	2	Fortuna	3¾
20000	20	20	General	25
...	2	1½	Gt. North. Cop. of S. Australia	.....
...	1½	1	Kapunda	1
15000	3	3	Linares	5½
10000	5	2	Lus tanian	1½
103815	1	1	Mariquita	¾
...	2	2	M. Aureos Braz. Gold Mng. Co.	½
...	1	¾	N. Rhine Copper S. Australia	.....
...	20	20	Pontgibaud	8
...	5	1	Port Phillip	1¾
...	1	¾	Santa Barbara Gold	¾
80000	1	¾	Scottish Australian	¾
11000	20	15	St John del Rey	35
43174	30	28½	United Mexican	5
...	10	5	Vancouver Coal	.....
...	1	1	Worthing	¾
5000	3	3	Yudanamatana of S Australia	1½

RATES OF POSTAGE.

* Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance.

b Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

	½ oz. s d	½ oz. s d
Aden and Arabia, via Marseilles	ob ...	0 10
— via Southampton	...	0 6
Africa, West Coast, by packet	...	a0 6
Alexandria, via Marseilles, Br. P.	b0 6	1 0
— via Southampton	...	b0 6
— French packet, via Marseilles	b0 6	1 0
Algeria, via France (paid)	b0 4	0 8
Antigua	...	b1 0
Archipelago, E.I., via Marseilles	...	a0 10
— via Southampton	...	a0 6
Ascension	...	a1 0
Australia, S. and W., via Southampton	...	a0 6
— — via Marseilles	...	a0 10
Austria, via Belgium and Prussia	...	b0 6
— via France and Sardinia	b0 8	1 4
Azores, via France	a0 6	1 0
— Brazil packet	a0 4	0 8
Baden, via France	b0 6	1 0
— via Belgium	...	b0 6
Barbadoes	...	b1 0
Bavaria, via France	b0 6	1 0
— via Belgium and Prussia	...	b0 6
Belgium (paid)	...	b0 4
— (unpaid)	...	b0 8
— via France	...	b0 6
Belgrade, via Belgium	...	b0 6
— via France	b0 8	1 4
Beyrout, via Marseilles, Fr. P.	b0 6	1 0
Berbice	...	b1 0
Bermuda, via Halifax	...	b1 0
Borneo, via Marseilles and India	...	a1 4
— via Southampton and India	...	a1 0
Brazil	...	a1 0
Bremen, via Belgium and Prussia	...	b0 6
— via France	b0 6	1 0
Bucharest, via Belgium	...	b0 9
— via France	b1 3	2 6
Buenos Ayres	...	a1 0
Cadiz, via France	b0 6	1 0
California and Oregon	...	a2 4
— via United States C.M.	...	a1 0
Cape of Good Hope	...	b1 0
Canada, via United States	...	b0 8
— via direct packet	...	b0 6
— United States packet	...	b1 2
Candia, via Belgium	...	b0 11
Ceylon, via Marseilles	...	a0 10
— via Southampton	...	ab0 6
Chili	...	a2 0
China, via Marseilles (Hong Kong excp)	...	a1 4
— via Southampton	...	a1 0
Constantinople, via Belgium	...	b0 11
— via France	b1 2	2 4
— via Marseilles by French packet	b0 6	1 0
Costa Rica	...	a1 0
Cuba	...	a1 0
— via United States	...	a1 2½
Curaçoa	...	a1 0
Dardanelles, via Belgium	...	b0 11
Demerara	...	b1 0
Denmark, via Belgium	...	b0 9
— via France	b0 9	1 6
Dominica	...	b1 0
Ecuador	...	a2 0
Egypt, Alexandria and Suez excepted	a0 6	1 0
— via Southampton	...	ab0 6
France (prepaid)	b0 4	0 8
— (unpaid)	b0 8	1 4
Galatz, via France	b1 3	2 6
— via Belgium	...	b0 10
Gibraltar	...	b0 6
Greece, by French Mediterranean packet	b0 12	1 10
— or paid to Trieste	b0 11	1 10
Hamburg, via Belgium and Prussia	...	b0 6
— via France	b0 6	1 0
Hanover, via Belgium	...	b0 6
— via France	b0 8	1 4
Havana	...	a1 0
— via United States	...	a1 2½
Heligoland, private ship	...	a0 6
Holland, via Belgium	...	b0 8
— via France	b0 6	1 0
Honduras, British and foreign	...	b1 0
Hong Kong, via Marseilles	...	b1 4
— via Southampton	...	b1 0
Ibraili, via France	b1 3	2 6
— via Belgium	...	b0 10
India (all parts), via Marseilles	...	0 10
— (ex. Bom.) via Southampton	...	b0 6
Italy (ex. Papal States), by direct mail	b0 6	1 0
— via Belgium	...	b0 11
Ionian Islands, via Italy	0 6	1 0
— via France	1 2	2 4
Jamaica	...	b1 0
Java, via Marseilles and India	...	a1 4
— via Southampton and India	...	a1 0
— via Belgium and Holland	...	a1 8
Lagos	...	a1 6
Lombardy, by direct mail	b0 6	1 0
Lubeck, via Belgium and Prussia	...	b0 6
— via France	b0 6	1 0
Luxemburg, via France	b0 6	1 0
Madeira	a0 4	0 8
— via Lisbon	a0 4	0 8
Malta, via Marseilles	b0 6	1 0
— via Southampton	...	b0 6
— via Marseilles, by French packet	b0 6	1 0
Mauritius, via Marseilles	...	b0 10
— via Southampton	...	b1 6
Mexico	...	a1 0
Moldavia, via Belgium	...	b1 0
— via France and Austria	b1 2	2 4
Monte Video	...	a1 0
Naples, via Marseilles	b0 6	1 0
New Brunswick, via Halifax	...	b0 6
— Closed mail	...	b0 8
New South Wales, via Southampton	...	a0 6
Newfoundland	...	b0 6
New Granada	...	a1 0
New York	...	b0 0

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DR MARSTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., on Nervous Debility, Impediments to Marriage, and all secret diseases, showing a simple yet certain means of restoration to vigorous health. Price 6d, post free, direct from the Author, 47 Berners street, Oxford street, London. Consultations, 11 to 2, and 4 to 8 daily

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At 4s 6d, from the inventor, 112 Boulevard Magenta, & the principal chemists in England.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs Edmund Falconer and F. B. Chatterton.

On Monday, January 2nd, and during the week, the farce of A YOUNG LAD FROM THE COUNTRY. Principal characters by Messrs G. Belmore, G. F. Neville, Fitzjames, G. Spencer, Miss E. Falconer, and Miss Rose Leclercq. Doors open at half-past six, commence at seven, and terminate at eleven.

Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday of the Pantomime until further notice. Children and Schools at reduced prices to the following parts of the Theatre:—Dress circle, first circle, and stalls, for morning performances only. The Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, written by E. L. Blanchard; Esq., entitled, ROP O' MY THUMB. The gorgeously beautiful character of the decorations, inclusive of more than the usual amount of Scenical Surprises and Transformation Wonders, are ensured by the fact of their being entirely designed and for the most part executed by the celebrated artist, William Beverley, whose eminent services have been retained this Christmas exclusively for the Theatre Royal, Drury lane. The general action of the Pantomime arranged by, and the whole produced under the direction of, Mr Robert Roxby. Characters in the opening:—Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Helen Howard, Miss Hudspeth; Mr G. Belmore, Tom Matthews, Mr Fitzjames, Mr G. Weston, Master Percy Roselle, &c. The Harlequinade will include the services of those popular pantomimists (forming a double company)—Harry Boleno and Mr C. Lauri, Clowns; Mr W. A. Barnes and Mr J. Morris, Pantaloons; Mr Cormack and Mr S. Saville, Harlequins; Mdme. Boleno and the Misses Gunnis, Columbines; and the talented One-legged Dancer, Signor Tescano, and Mdlle. Detete, four years of age, who will introduce her celebrated imitations a la Perea Nena. The masks, devices, and dresses, from designs by the humorously renowned Dykwynkyn. The dances and action of the ballet arranged by Mr Cormack—Comic scenes, tricks, &c., invented by H. Boleno and Cormack. The music selected and arranged by Mr J. Barnard—Machinery by Mr J. Tucker and assistants—Gas effects by Mr J. Hickley—Properties by Mr Needham and assistants—Dresses by Mr S. May and Mrs Lawler.—Box Office open from Ten till Five daily.

On Monday morning, January 9, Mr Howard Glover's Grand Musical Festival.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr B. Webster. Unprecedented Attraction! Re-appearance of the great tragedienne Miss Bateman in the popular Drama of LEAH.

On Monday, and during the week, at 7, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. Mr J. L. Toole. At 8, LEAH. Miss Bateman, supported by Messrs G. Jordan, Swinbourne, R. Phillips, Stuart, Stephenson, Eburne; Miss H. Simms and Mrs Billington. To conclude with DARK DOINGS IN THE CUPBOARD BY THE KNOTTING 'EM BROTHERS. Messrs J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, R. Phillips, Billington; Mrs Alfred Mellon and Miss A. Seaman. Commence at 7.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—"The best and cheapest shilling's worth to be found in London."—TIMES, December 27, 1864.—Professor Pepper's Third Ghost Lecture includes Exhibition of the Physioscope, and two new spectral tableaux entitled the Indian Widow's Suttee and the pretty fairy tale of Snow White and Rosy Red (J. H. Pepper and Henry Dircks joint inventors)—New Musical Entertainment, by Mr R. Coote, entitled Nile Sauce, or the Travels of Bruce and the Wonderful Rovings of the Great Baron Munchausen—Engagement of Signor Blitz, the renowned conjuror, and of Herr Whautkina, the King of Jugglers—The Headless Man, and Legs and Arms in Motion, without Bodies, by Mr Cheshire's Improved Shadow Pantomime Effects in Mr J. L. King's new Lecture—The Royal Magic Tub, containing thousands of Toys and Trinkets for gratuitous distribution amongst the juvenile visitors, on Thursday, the 5th January 1865.—Admission to the whole 1s.—Open 12 to 5, and 7 to 10.

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506, 507, 508 New Oxford street; 1, 2, 3 Hart street.
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DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. It is prepared, in a state of perfect purity and of uniform strength, by DINNEFORD and CO., 172 New Bond street, London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the World.

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Capital, £1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of £100 each, with power to increase.

This Company undertakes every description of banking and agency business, English and Foreign.

Deposits, subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal, or subject to longer notice, will be received at interest, at such rates as may be agreed on.—By order of the Board. PAUL BROE, General Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING
COMPANY of SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature.
London Office, No. 33 Cornhill.

LONDON BOARD.

John Gilchrist, Esq. | Frederick Parbury, Esq.
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Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are drawn by the London office on Sydney, and the following branches in New South Wales, viz., Albury, Bathurst, Burrangong (Lambing Flat), Carcoar, Cooma, Goulburn, Kiama, Maitland, Morpeth, Orange, Peramatta, Queanbeyan, Wollongong, and Yass; and also on Brisbane and Maryborough, in the Colony of Queensland.

Drafts on the Australian Colonies are negotiated or collected, and every description of banking business with Australia transacted on the most favourable terms through the above-named establishments of the Bank in New South Wales, and its agents in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.

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BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
Incorporated by Act of General Assembly.
Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Canterbury, Otago, &c., &c.

Capital, £500,000.
Reserve Fund, £95,000.

Branches and Agencies in New Zealand:—

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New Plymouth.	Christchurch.	Manuherikia
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Wanganui.	Dunedin.	Wakatipu.
Nelson.	Omaru.	Shotover.
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ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 30th Aug., 1851.
Paid-up capital, £1,260,000; reserved fund, £252,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney, on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route. They undertake the agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian securities, the safe custody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies.

They also receive Deposits of £100 and upwards, repayable on a notice of 10 days, and allow interest thereon at 1 per cent. below the Bank of England minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but not rising above 5 per cent. Deposits subject to longer notices of repayment bear higher rates, which may be ascertained at their office.

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Threadneedle street, London, 1864.

THE ALLIANCE BANK
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Birkenhead: 48 Hamilton square.
Manchester: 75 King street.

Subscribed Capital	£4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	840,000
Reserve Fund	250,000

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Current accounts opened in London, in accordance with the prevailing custom of similar establishments; and in Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Manchester, on terms which will conform thereto as closely as may be practicable. If the balance shall not at any time during the half-year have been below £500, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balance. If not below £200, interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. If below £200, no interest will be allowed.

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Agencies of foreign and country banks undertaken, purchases and sales of stocks, shares, and other securities effected, dividends thereon received, coupons collected or negotiated, and every other description of banking business transacted.

To parties keeping accounts with the bank the utmost facilities will be afforded for the transmission of money between its offices, also for the payment or receipt of money either in London, Liverpool, or Manchester in exchange for stock, shares, &c.

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COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE BRANCHES at
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are GRANTED on the most favourable terms. Bills on the Australian Colonies negotiated and sent for collection. DEPOSITS received at rates and for periods which may be learned on inquiry at the office.—By order of the Court, HENRY MOULES, Secretary.
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AUSTRALIA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital, One Million.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are granted on the Branches of this Bank at Melbourne, Geelong, Sydney, and the Gold Fields.

Drafts on the Australian Colonies purchased or sent for collection.

Deposits are received by the Bank in London at interest, for fixed periods, on terms which will be made known on application at the office.—By order of the Court,

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Offices, 17 Cannon street, E.C.

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DELHI BANK COPORATION (Limited).
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T. G. CRAIG, Manager.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK,
CONSTANTINOPLE.
(Capital £2,700,000, paid-up £1,350,000)

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The London Agency receives money on deposit for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon. It grants credits on Constantinople, Smyrna, Beyrout, Salonica, Galatz, Bucharest, and Larnaca; purchases or collects bills drawn on those places, and undertakes the negotiation of all Turkish Government Securities and the collection of the coupons.

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(With power to increase to two millions sterling).

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Patrick Hunter, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

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GENERAL MANAGER.
John Henry Etheridge, Esq.
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Liverpool.....Bank of England.
— .....National Bank of Liverpool (Limited).
London.....Bank of England.
— .....National Bank.

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Scotland .....National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland.....National Bank.

AGENTS (FOREIGN).

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Queensland .....
Tasmania .....
New Zealand.....
} Bank of Australasia.
Victoria and South Australia...National Bank of Australasia.
Alexandria and Cairo .....Bank of Egypt.
Cape Colonies .....London and South African Bank.
British Columbia.....
Vancouver's Island.....
San Francisco .....
} Bank of British Columbia.
Brazil .....London and Brazilian Bank (Limited).

Branches of this bank are in course of formation at Bombay, Alexandria, and various places in the East. Drafts and Letters of Credit issued on the Company's foreign agents as above. Approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

Deposits at interest received for fixed periods, or subject to a specified notice of withdrawal, on terms which may be known on application.

JOHN HENRY ETHERIDGE, General Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital, £725,000. Reserve Fund, £220,000.

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Bombay	Colombo	Penang	Hong Kong
Calcutta	Kandy	Singapore	Shanghai
Madras	Galle		Hankow

Yokohama. Mauritius.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at the places above mentioned, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland route, terms for which can be ascertained at the Head office in London.

The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian Securities, undertakes the safe custody of same, and the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, and other Moneys for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank receives Money on Deposits, on which Interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head office, 52 Threadneedle street, London.

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No. 52 Threadneedle street, London, E.C.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Established 1817.
Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature in 1850, and confirmed by Her Majesty in Council.
Capital £750,000. Reserve Fund £260,000.
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The Board of Directors grant Letters of Credit, payable on demand, and Bills of Exchange at Three and Thirty Days' sight, on the undermentioned Establishments of the Corporation.

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Newcastle.	Tamworth.	Orange.
Albury.	Deniliquin.	Penrith.
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Melbourne	Sandhurst.	Wangarratta.
Geelong.	Beechworth.	Chiltern Agency.
Kyneton.	Ararat.	Inglewood.
Castlemaine.	Maldon.	Creswick.
Ballarat.	Tarrangower.	Linton.

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Brisbane.	Ipswich.	Toowoomba.
	Rockhampton.	

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Auckland.	Christchurch.	Wanganui.
Wellington.	Dunedin.	Nelson.
Lyttelton.	Invercargill.	Kiapoi.

And also on the Commercial Bank of Van Diemen's Land at Hobart Town and Launceston.

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JOHN CURRIE, Secretary.
37 Cannon street City.

PENINSULAR, WEST INDIAN,
and SOUTHERN BANK (Limited),
91 Cannon street, E.C.
Capital, £2,000,000, in 20,000 shares of £100 each, with power to increase.

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James Bancks, Esq., Broxbourne, Herts (Chairman of the Tamar and Callington Railway Company).
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North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool, and Branches.
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This bank was projected, and is now established, for the purposes of facilitating banking requirements, more especially between London and the Peninsula of Europe, South America, and the West Indian Islands.

Agents have been already appointed in Rio Janeiro, Bermuda, and Nassau, and negotiations are proceeding for the establishment of other important agencies.

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T. JOSEPH DOBSON, Secretary

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No. 72 Lombard street.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit and Drafts upon its branch in San Francisco; purchases and collects Bills, Coupons, or Bonds; makes advances on shipping securities, and transacts all kinds of monetary and banking business with California, the United States, and the Continent of Europe.

The Bank receives Money on Deposit for fixed periods on terms to be agreed on, the present rate allowed on deposits for twelve months is six per cent.—By order,

SAMUEL MAGNUS, Secretary

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BANK (Limited).
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Branches—Stockholm and Gothenburg.
Capital £1,000,000.
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DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—William Tottie, Esq.

Letters of Credit and Drafts issued on Stockholm and Gothenburg, approved Bills purchased and collected, and all general Banking business transacted with Sweden.

The Bank receives money on deposit at interest for fixed periods.—By order of the Board,

W. H. CLEMOW, Secretary.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK

(Limited).
Capital £1,500,000, in 15,000 shares of £100 each
BRANCH BANKS AND AGENCIES.
Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Rio Grande do Sul, Maranham.
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CHAIRMAN—John White Cater, Esq,
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JOHN BEATON, Secretary.
10 Old Broad street, E.C.

COMMERCIAL BANK

CORPORATION of INDIA and the EAST.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Capital £1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 shares of £25 each, with power to increase to £2,000,000.
Head Office, 64 Moorgate street, London, E.C.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hong Kong, Shanghae, Singapore, and Yokohama.

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Frederick Chapman, Esq.	E. Thornton, Esq., C.B.
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CHIEF MANAGER—Robert Angus, Esq.
LONDON MANAGER AND SECRETARY.
David Allardice, Esq.
BANKERS—London Joint Stock Bank.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants drafts on its branches and agencies as above. It acts as the agent of parties connected with the East in transmitting funds, and in making investments in Indian and other public securities, effecting also the sale thereof either at home or abroad. It undertakes their safe custody and the receipt of interest or dividends thereon, and receives pay, pensions, and other moneys for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank also receives money on deposits at rates of interest proportioned to the length of the notice of withdrawal agreed to be given, the terms of which may be ascertained on inquiry.

Office hours 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 2.

ASIATIC BANKING

CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Authorised Capital, £2,000,000.
Paid-up Capital, £500,000.
Head Office, No. 4 Lombard street.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Francis Boykett, Esq., Chairman (Messrs Timothy Wiggin, and Co.)
John A. Russell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs Grey and Coles, and Grey and Co., Bombay.
Thomas Cardwell Esq. (Messrs Thomas Cardwell, and Co., and Cardwell, Parsons, and Co., Bombay.)
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs Fearon and Co., late of Messrs Augustine Heard and Co., China.)
William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs M'Killop, Stewart, and Co., Calcutta.)
COMMITTEE IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.)
Robert Hannay, Esq. (Messrs Grey and Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq.
Anthony Morrison, Esq. (late Agent at Bombay), General Manager.
F. W. Lawrence, Esq., Acting Manager.
BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The National Bank.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—The British Linen Company.
BROKERS.—Messrs Foster and Braithwaite.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs Freshfields and Newman.
AUDITORS.—Messrs Coleman, Turquand, Youngs, & Co.

Agencies and branches are established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Honkong, and Shanghai.

The Corporation grant drafts and negotiate bills of exchange, payable at the above places, issue letters of credit, and conduct every description of banking business connected with the East. They effect the purchase and sale of Indian securities, the receipt of dividends, &c., and undertake the safe custody of securities. They also receive deposits, bearing interest, for fixed periods. Rates of interest and exchange may be ascertained at the Head Office.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

(Established 1825.)
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1831.

An OFFICE of the Bank has been OPENED at No. 21 FINCH LANE, E.C.

W. J. DUNCAN, Manager.
July 8, 1864. JAS. MILLN, Agent.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

38 Old Broad street, London, E.C.
Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000. Reserve Fund, £250,000.

The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit and Drafts on its Branches, viz.:—

Sydney	Castlemaine	Wellington
Brisbane	Portland	Napier
Rockhampton	Adelaide	Nelson
Melbourne	Port Adelaide	Lyttelton
Geelong	Hobart Town	Christchurch
Ballarat	Launceston	Dunedin
Sandhurst	Auckland	Invercargill

They likewise negotiate and send for collection Bills on the Colonies, and undertake all descriptions of Banking business there.

H. W. D. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

THE LONDON AND SOUTH

AFRICAN BANK,
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1860,
(Paid-up Capital, Half a Million Sterling)

Issues Letters of Credit, free of charge, and Drafts on its Branches at the undermentioned places, viz.:—

Port Elizabeth	Fort Beaufort.
Graham's Town.	Uitenhage.
Cape Town.	D'Urban.
Graaff Reinet.	Pietermaritzburg.
Colesberg.	King William's Town.

Advances made against shipments of goods to the Cape Colonies.

Bills negotiated and sent for collection, and all banking business transacted.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (payable half-yearly if desired) allowed on fixed deposits subject to twelve months' notice.

The rates for other periods may be known at the Head Office, No. 10 King William street, London, E.C.

By order of the Court,
WILLIAM MORRIS JAMES, Manager.
London, June 13, 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN,

CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited),
1 Bank buildings, Lothbury, London.
Capital, £4,000,000.
Paid and to be called up, £1,000,000.
BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The National Bank. | The Alliance Bank (Limited).
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Kandy, Hong Kong, Shanghae, Yokohama, Singapore, Point de Galle, Mauritius, Foo-chow, Ningpo, and Hankow.

Deposits received at ten days' notice, on the usual terms and for fixed periods, at rates subject to special agreement.

Drafts issued and Bills negotiated payable in India, China, &c.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, payable throughout Europe, are also issued, for the convenience of travellers per overland route.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other securities, and the safe custody of the same, undertaken. Dividends, pay, pensions, interest, or other moneys realised, and the registry of Indian Government loan notes effected, so that the interest may be paid in England. Every other description of Banking and Agency business in connection with India, China, &c., conducted on the most favourable terms.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

WARRANT FINANCE COMPANY

(Limited).
Subscribed capital £1,000,000, paid-up £200,000.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—A. D. De Pass, Esq.

Joseph Bravo, Esq.	William McAndrew, Esq.
Archibald Bruce, Esq.	William Rawstron, Esq.
W. J. R. Cotton, Esq.	Albert Ricardo, Esq.
George Harvey Jay, Esq.	G. Palmer Robinson, Esq.

BANKERS.
The Alliance Bank; The National Bank; Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co.; Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.

This Company makes advances against the deposit of warrants, representing produce and merchandise; and also against stocks, shares, and other approved securities.

J. A. MANN, Secretary.
Offices, 23 Old Broad street, London, E.C.

THE IMPERIAL MERCANTILE

CREDIT ASSOCIATION (Limited).
Capital subscribed, £5,000,000. Paid up, £500,000.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN CHAPMAN, Esq., Chairman.

Xenophon Balli, Esq.	Charles Kelson, Esq.
E. J. Coleman, Esq.	G. G. Macpherson, Esq.
Mr Alderman Dakin	W. Scholefield, Esq., M.P.
James Dickson, Esq.	Sir S. D. Scott, Bart.
P. D. Hadow, Esq.	H. D. Seymour, Esq., M.P.
J. O. Hanson, Esq.	Joseph Thornton, Esq.
W. H. Harford, Esq.	F. G. Westmorland, Esq.
G. F. Holroyd, Esq.	Alfred Wilson, Esq.
J. G. Homère, Esq.	M. Zarifi, Esq.
Capt J. Gilbert Johnston	

MANAGERS.
Henry J. Barker, Esq., and T. Fraser Sandeman, Esq.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs Ashurst, Morris, and Co.; and Messrs Edwards and Co.

The Association receives money on deposit, for fixed periods; makes advances on approved securities, negotiates loans, and undertakes general financial business.

W. C. WINTERBOTTOM, Secretary.
Crosby House, 95 Bishopsgate street within.

THE CONSOLIDATED DISCOUNT

COMPANY, (Limited), 4 Abchurch lane, London.
Capital, £1,000,000.
BANKERS.
The London and Westminster Bank.
The Bank of England.

Approved bills discounted, and advances made on negotiable securities.

Money received on deposit at the current rate of the day; and if for fixed periods, or at long notice, special arrangements will be made.—By order of the Board.

DEBENTURES AT 5, 5½, AND 6

PER CENT.
CEYLON COMPANY (LIMITED).
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Lawford Acland, Esq.

Major-General Henry Pelham Burn.	Duncan James Kay, Esq.
	Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.	Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
George Ireland, Esq.	Robert Smith, Esq.

MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to ISSUE DEBENTURES for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively.

They are also prepared to invest money on mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

Applications for particulars to be made at the office of the Company, No. 12 Leadenhall street, London.—By order,

JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

THE LONDON FINANCIAL

ASSOCIATION (Limited).
CAPITAL.

	£
Subscribed	2,000,000
Paid up	600,000
Reserve fund	81,500

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—John Hackblock, Esq.

Peter Bell, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
John Borradaile, Esq.	Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq
James Fraser, Esq.	William Turquand, Esq.
F. E. C. Koch, Esq.	John Walker, Esq.
Henry Pauli, Esq., M.P.	

BANKERS.
Bank of England, and City Bank.
GENERAL MANAGER—Augustus Wildy, Esq.
SECRETARY—John Henry Koch, Esq.

This Association receives deposits for FIXED PERIODS.

Negotiates Public Loans.

And conducts monetary and financial operations generally.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager. South Sea house, Threadneedle street, E.C.

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

THE CREDIT FONCIER OF

MAURITIUS (Limited).
Subscribed Capital, £500,000. Paid-up Capital, £100,000. Unpaid Capital, £400,000.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Sir John P. Grant, K.C.B.

Colonel Balfour, C.B.	Lieut-Col. F. A. V. Thurburn.
George Henry Money, Esq.	Henry Young, Esq.
George Palmer Robinson, Esq.	George Clerihew, Esq.
Richard Spooner, Esq.	Robert G. Lancaster, Esq.

The Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Limited), duly authorised to borrow to the extent of the money invested on mortgage, is now prepared to issue debentures, with coupons attached, for terms to be agreed upon, in amounts from £20 upwards, at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly at the Alliance Bank, on the 15th of June and 15th of December.

The security to debenture-holders will be the whole of the assets of the Company, including the paid and uncalled capital, and its lien on the property mortgaged to the Company.

The state of the law of Mauritius, including the system of registration of mortgage and other claims upon land, is peculiarly conducive to the security of mortgagees.

Applications for debentures to be made to the Secretary of the Company, 17 Change alley; to the Alliance Bank, 5 Lothbury; or to Messrs J. and A. Scrimgeour, the brokers of the Company, 10 Old Broad street.

WILLM. G. DICK, Secretary.

ORIENTAL FINANCIAL

CORPORATION (Limited)
Offices—15 Leadenhall street.
Capital £1,000,000, in 20,000 shares of £50 each (with power to increase). Subscribed capital £500,000; paid and called-up, £100,000.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—William Charles Brown, Esq. (Deputy-Chairman of the Joint Stock Discount Company, Limited.)
W. H. Smith, Esq. (W. H. Smith, Barry, and Co.), London and Calcutta.
Major-General Clarke (late Commissioner of Revenue in Oude).
John Brown, Esq, (late of Calcutta), Culvers Hadham, Herts.
J. P. Cornforth, Esq., London (J. P. Cornforth and Co., Bombay).
W. B. M. Lysley, Esq. (Director of the Bombay Gas Company).
R. Russell Carew, Esq., Carpenders Park, Watford.
J. H. Crawford, Esq. (late Bengal Civil Service), Ashton Kynes, Wilts.
BANKERS.
Bank of England, London and County Bank, and the Mercantile and Exchange Bank.
MANAGER—H. A. Parry, Esq.
AGENTS IN INDIA.
Messrs Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., Calcutta
Ewart Lathom and Co., Bombay.

The Corporation transact Financial business, make advances on approved securities, and promote industrial enterprise in the East and elsewhere.

£20 and upwards received on deposit for one, three and six months.

J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Secretary.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY of UPPER CANADA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.
Capital £1,000,000.
Paid up, £250,000. Uncalled, £750,000.
Reserve fund, £58,000.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, M.P., President.
William Chapman, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Hutchinson, Esq. | William G. Thomson, Esq.
Charles Morrison, Esq. | T. M. Weguelin, Esq., M.P.

BANKERS—Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co.

The Directors are prepared to grant Debentures for loans of sums of £100 and upwards, for periods of 5, 7, or 10 years, at 5 per cent. per annum.

Any information required can be obtained on application to the Secretary. F. PEARON, Secretary.
85 Moorgate street, London.

THE GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE COMPANY of LONDON (Limited),

7 Lothbury, E.C.
Capital, nominal, £10,000,000.
First and second issue, subscribed, £5,000,000.
Paid-up, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Samuel Laing, Esq., late Finance Minister for India.
William Patri Andrew, Esq., Chairman of the S Punjaub, and Delhi Railways.
Samuel Beale, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Mid. Railway.
Edward Blount, Esq. (Messrs E. Blount and Co., Bankers, Paris).
Thomas Brassey, Esq., Jun., 4 Great George street, Westminster.
Alexander Devaux, Esq. (Messrs C. Devaux and Co.).
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson, formerly Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.
James Thompson Mackenzie, Esq., Deputy-Chairman of the Eastern Bengal Railway.
John Bramley Moore, Esq., M.P., Liverpool.
Mr Alderman Salomons, M.P., London.
Samuel Leo Schuster, Esq. (Messrs Schuster, Son, and Co.).
Charles Turner, Esq., M.P., Liverpool.
George Worms, Esq. (Messrs G. and A. Worms).

GENERAL MANAGER—James Macdonald, Esq.

BANKERS.

The London and Westminster Bank.
The Union Bank of London.

The Company receives deposits for fixed periods.
Make advances on approved securities.
Effects purchase and sale of stock, shares, and debentures.
Negotiate loans, &c., &c.

R. J. BUTLER, Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY (Limited).

TRUSTEES.

Robert Brooks, Esq., M.P.
G. Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M.P.
J. J. Cummins, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Charles Clifford. | F. G. Dalgety, Esq.
Sir J. Henry Pelly, Bart. | H. Selfe Selfe, Esq.
Capt. H. Carr Glyn, R.N. | R. A. Brooks, Esq.

BANKERS.

Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co.

The Directors continue to issue Debentures of £100 and upwards for periods of three to seven years, interest on which is payable half-yearly at their Bankers, by Coupon.

The amount of these Debentures is limited and secured by the uncalled balance of the subscribed capital of the Company, which must always be of an equivalent or greater amount.

They will also form a first charge upon real and other property in New Zealand, on which it is the business of the Company to grant Loans by way of Mortgage.

Further particulars may be obtained, and applications made, at the Offices of the Company.—By order of the Board, THOMAS D. SAUNDERS, Secretary.
31 New Broad street, London, E.C.

ALLSOPP'S PALE OR BITTER ALE.

—Messrs SAMUEL ALLSOPP and SONS beg to inform the Trade, that they are now registering orders for the March Brewings of their Pale Ale in Casks of 18 Gallons and upwards, at the Brewery, Burton-on-Trent; and at the undermentioned Branch Establishments.—

LONDON	At 61 King William st, E.C.
BRIGHTON	At 6 Marine Parade.
LIVERPOOL	At Cook street.
MANCHESTER	At Ducie place.
LEEDS	At Commercial buildings.
BIRMINGHAM	At Upper Temple street.
DERBY	At the London road.
LEICESTER	At 52 Granby street.
WOLVERHAMPTON	At Exchange street.
SHEFFIELD	At Exchange buildings.
NOTTINGHAM	At Maypole yard.
CHESTERFIELD	At the Low Pavement.
STOKE-UPON-TRENT	At Wharf street.
DUDLEY	At Burnt Tree.
WORCESTER	At the Cross.
BATH	At 5 Edgar buildings.
SOUTH WALES	At King street, Bristo
DUBLIN	At Crampton quay.
CORK	At Cook street.
EDINBURGH	At 47 North bridge. At 11 Union street lane.
GLASGOW	At St Vincent street.
PARIS	At 279 Rue St Honoré

Messrs ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of announcing to private families that their Ales, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be procured in Casks and Bottles, and on Draught, genuine, from all the most respectable wine and beer merchants and licensed victuallers, on "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE" being especially asked for.

THE JOINT STOCK DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited),

6 and 7 Nicholas lane, Lombard street, E.C.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
PAID-UP, £600,000.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England. | Agra & Masterman's Bank.
Messrs Glyn and Co. | The Consolidated Bank.

TEN POUNDS and upwards received on deposit.

PRESENT RATES OF INTEREST.

On deposits repayable on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Ditto ditto at 7 days' notice..... 5 —
Ditto ditto 14 days' notice..... 5½ —

Dec. 29. J. F. WILKINSON, Managing Director.

CENTRAL RAILWAY OF VENEZUELA (Limited).

Guaranteed Interest 11½ per cent.

FIFTY SHARES, £10 paid, for SALE, or will be EXCHANGED for Quebrada or other shares.—Address M. P., care of Mr Barker, News Agent, 1 Castle court, Birchin lane, Cornhill.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.

LOANS ON DEBENTURES.

The Directors of the above Company are prepared to receive LOANS on DEBENTURES of £100 and upwards, secured either on the general undertaking or upon the Metropolitan Extensions, for three or five years, at 6 per cent. per annum.—By order,
W. E. JOHNSON, Secretary.
Victoria Station, S.W., Sept. 16, 1864.

THE AUCTION MART COMPANY (Limited).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.
Capital £75,000, in 3,000 shares of £25 each.
Deposit £1 per share on application, and £4 on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Norton (Messrs Norton, Hoggart, and Trist), 62 Old Broad street, E.C., Chairman.
William J. Beadel (Messrs Beadel), 25 Gresham street, E.C.
Frederick Chinnock (Messrs Chinnock, Galsworthy, and Chinnock), 11 Waterloo place, Pall Mall, S.W.
Frank G. Debenham (Messrs Debenham and Tewson), 80 Cheapside, E.C.
Robert C. Driver (Messrs Driver and Co.), 4 Whitehall, S.W.
John Oakley (Messrs Daniel Smith, Son, and Oakley), 10 Waterloo place, Pall Mall, S.W.
George Trist (Messrs Norton, Hoggart, and Trist), 62 Old Broad street, E.C.
With power to add to their number.

SOLICITORS.

Kingsford and Dorman, 23 Essex street, Strand, W.C.

BANKERS.

London and County Banking Company, 21 Lombard street, E.C.

BROKERS.

Messrs Joshua Hutchinson and Son, 15 Angel court, Throgmorton street.

AUDITORS.

Quilter, Ball, and Co., Moorgate street, E.C.
ARCHITECT.—G. Somers Clarke, 20 Cockspur street, S.W.
SECRETARY (pro tem).—Henry J. Dowden.
Temporary Offices.—62 Old Broad street, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of erecting in the City of London a Public Auction Mart for the sale of landed estates and other property, now absolutely necessary in consequence of the late Auction Mart recently situate in Bartholomew lane, City, having been converted to other purposes, and the insufficient accommodation afforded to the public elsewhere.

The Directors have secured on favourable terms an extensive freehold site in Tokenhouse yard, next to the offices of the General Credit Company, having a frontage of upwards of 100 feet. The site is admirably adapted to the requirements of the undertaking, not only from its central position, but from the great advantage it possesses in being free from the noise and disturbance of a leading thoroughfare.

The Directors propose to erect on the site of the existing houses, a handsome and substantial building, containing on the ground and first floors several large and smaller sale rooms; on the second and third floors, which are to be approached by a separate entrance, numerous rooms and other accommodation, which can either be used as sale rooms, or for arbitrations, or let for offices. The basement will contain suitable refreshment accommodation and additional cellarage or offices to be also let off.

The revenue of the Company will consist—First, of rents to be received from the auctioneers for the use of the sale rooms, the demand for which is continually increasing; secondly, from rent to be received in respect of the refreshment department; and thirdly, from rents to be received for the offices, arbitration rooms, cellars, &c., from which sources the Directors confidently expect a most satisfactory dividend will be realised.

The undertaking originates with the Directors. There will be no "promotion money" paid to any one either directly or indirectly, and the preliminary expenses will be confined to such as are actually necessary to be incurred.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be had of the solicitors, or of the secretary, at the temporary Offices, 62 Old Broad street E.C.

THE AUCTION MART COMPANY (Limited).

Notice is hereby given, that the Share List of this Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, 1865, for London, and on the following SATURDAY for the Country.—By order,
H. J. DOWDEN, Secretary (pro tem).
Temporary office, 62 Old Broad street, E.C.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER,

recommended by the Analyst to the LANCET and Author of "Adulterations Detected," for making DIGESTIVE BREAD without yeast, and for rendering Puddings and Pastry light and wholesome. Sold everywhere.

H. J. AND D. NICOLL

FASHIONABLE KNICKERBOCKER SUITS for Boys, 21s, 25s, 31s 6d, &c.

FASHIONABLE JACKET, VEST, TROUSERS SUIT, 25s, 31s 6d, &c., &c.

FASHIONABLE OVERCOATS FOR BOYS, at prices according to size.

H. J. AND D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120 Regent street; 22 Cornhill, London; 10 Mosley street, Manchester; and 50 Bold street, Liverpool.

OVERCOATS, SUITS, &c. are kept ready for immediate use.

E. DENT AND CO., WATCH CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS to Her Majesty, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament.

61 Strand, W.C., and 34 and 35 Royal Exchange, E.C.

	Guineas.		
Gold Lever Watches from...	16 to 30	Silver Lever Watches from...	8 to
Gold Half Chronometers winding with or without a key from	25	Silver Half Chronometers	
Gold Hunting, Case extra	5	Silver Half Chronometer in Hunting Case...	
Gold Geneva Watches examined and guaranteed from.....	7 to 20	Marine Chronometers from.....	
		Gold Chains, quality 16 and 18 Carats fine, from	4 to

An elegant assortment of Drawing-room Clocks of the newest Designs.

Astronomical, Turret, and other Clocks made to order.
E. DENT and CO. 61 STRAND, W.C. (adjoining Coutt's Bank); and at 34 and 35 ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, SPASMS, &c.

CAUTION—"In Chancery."

CHLORODYNE

VICE-CHANCELLOR WOOD stated that Dr J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr Browne's.—See TIMES, July 13, 1864. The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This Invaluable Remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep—relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretion of the body.

From J. M'Grigor Croft, M.D., M.R.C., Physician, London, late Staff Surgeon to H.M.F. "After prescribing Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne for the last three years, in severe cases of Neuralgia and The Dolorenx, I feel that I am in a position to testify to its invaluable effects. Really in some cases it acted as a charm, when all other means had failed." He hoped it should be without it. Sold in bottles, 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Sent free on receipt of stamps, by J. Davenport, 33 Great Russell street, W.C., Sole Manufacturer.

Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp.

DR DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest and most effectual remedy in CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,

Is incomparably superior to every other kind.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very superior Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

Dr LANKESTER, F.R.S., Scientific Superintendent, South Kensington Museum.—"I consider the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regard genuineness and therefore efficacy."

Dr GRANVILLE, F.R.S., Author of the "Spas of Germany."—"Dr Granville has found the Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

Dr LAWRANCE, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s 6d; Pints, 4s; Quarts, 9s; capsuled, and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77 Strand, London, W.C.

CAUTION.—Beware of Proposed Substitutions.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Economist.

[GRATIS.]

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION FOR THE FIVE MONTHS ENDED MAY 31, 1864.

I.—Imports and Consumption of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Five Months ended May 31, 1864, compared with the corresponding Months of the Year 1863.

1st—Articles Free of Duty.

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1863	1864
Animals, Living—Oxen, Bulls, & Cows...No.	17,316	33,200
Calves	7,784	9,821
Sheep and Lambs	65,348	91,194
Swine and Hogs	554	10,137
Ashes, Pearl and Pot ....cwts	36,883	17,768
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	123,603	109,940
Peruvian	6,335	8,540
Bones, burnt or not, or as animal charcoal, tons	29,642	25,408
Brimstone ....cwts	295,352	295,067
Bristles ....lbs	89,159	164,420
Caoutchouc ....cwts	19,382	23,436
Clocks and Watches—Clocks ....No.	120,043	113,814
Watches	66,188	61,389
Cotton, raw—From United States....cwts	3,476	50,791
Bahamas and Bermuda	35,045	127,271
Mexico	24,194	127,529
Brazil	88,454	133,960
Turkey	35,498	92,597
Egypt	381,171	590,676
British East Indies	962,524	1,247,875
China	68,613	300,164
Other countries	77,516	85,801
Total	1,676,491	2,756,664
Cotton manufactures ....£	409,028	377,466
Cream of Tartar....cwts	13,335	16,195
Dyes & Dyeing Stuffs—Brazil wood.... tons	15	1,055
Cochineal....cwts	8,849	5,451
Indigo	26,965	20,869
Logwood .... tons	14,210	13,304
Madder and Madder Root ....cwts	116,981	98,274
Garancine	10,650	22,043
Shumac .... tons	4,105	4,976
Terra Japonica	3,357	4,002
Cutch	692	603
Valonia	14,250	6,723
Elephant's Teeth ....cwts	2,434	3,019
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of Flax—From Russia	86,599	330,375
Holland	76,908	107,673
Belgium	80,579	85,832

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1863	1864
Flax (*con.*)—Other countries	73,735	114,294
Total	317,821	638,174
Fruit—Lemons and Oranges ....bush	605,154	785,091
Glass ....cwts	69,393	105,596
Goats' Hair or Wool ....lbs	1,268,523	716,889
Manufactures of Goats' Hair or Wool...£	101,395	100,957
Guano ....tons	99,054	39,167
Gum shellac ....cwts	10,693	8,549
Gutta percha	4,690	7,948
Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or Codilla of Hemp—From Russia ....cwts	4,923	53,937
Austrian Territories	75,405	80,753
British India	11,622	22,023
Philippine Islands	122,397	58,334
Other countries	16,301	26,193
Total	230,648	241,240
Jute and other vegetable substances of the nature of Hemp	437,164	931,333
Hides, untanned—Dry—From Brit. E. Indies	85,418	46,328
Other countries....cwts	26,853	24,282
Total	112,271	70,610
Wet—From Argentine Confederation and Uruguay	29,445	29,805
Brazil	19,794	4,593
Australia	55,823	62,344
Other countries	31,173	31,670
Total	136,235	128,412
Hides, tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed (except Russia Hides)....lbs	1,549,514	1,693,080
Hops ....cwts	60,913	56,535
Leather Manufactures—Boots, shoes, and goloshes, of all kinds ....pairs	203,523	79,684
Boot fronts	176,844	104,616
Gloves	3,177,396	4,657,374
Metals—Copper ore ....tons	33,084	26,681
Copper regulus	9,743	10,052
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	83,140	149,640

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1863	1864
Metals (*con.*)—Iron, in bars, unwrought, tons	6,575	9,584
Steel, unwrought	561	2,556
Lead, pig and sheet	8,972	11,907
Spelter	8,854	13,595
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs, cwts	14,227	23,126
Silver ore....£	139,223	124,038
Oil—Petroleum—From U.S. of America. tuns	14,730	3,515
British North America	97	...
British India	...	326
Other countries	843	928
Total	15,670	4,769
Train, blubber, and spermaceti	2,960	3,170
Palm ....cwts	251,596	192,821
Cocoa-nut	86,112	84,639
Olive ....tuns	8,264	5,185
Seed oil, of all kinds	1,670	4,205
Oil of Turpentine ....cwts	20,854	39,162
Oil seed cakes....tons	28,935	29,446
Paper for Printing or Writing....tons	42,553	51,926
Other kinds, except paper hangings	16,552	26,369
Total	59,105	78,295
Potatoes ....cwts	752,018	191,680
Provisions—Bacon and Hams....cwts	1,057,092	639,191
Beef, salt	163,186	197,355
Pork, salt	90,609	100,935
Butter	301,335	344,077
Cheese	159,972	204,458
Eggs....No.	107183760	139280520
Lard....cwts	254,072	59,631
Pyrites....tons	60,439	51,344
Quicksilver ....lbs	401,627	1,671,999
Rags and other materials for making Paper—Linen and cotton rags....tons	6,213	5,532
Esparto and other vegetable fibre	455	21,262
Other materials for making paper	253	313
Total	6,921	27,107

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1863	1864
Rice not in the husk .....cwts	657,788	461,351
Rosin	85,897	95,491
Saltpetre	171,431	139,496
Cubic Nitre	172,518	304,254
Seeds—Cotton .....tons	22,396	22,973
Clover	221,004	164,299
Flaxseed and Linseed — From Russia, Northern ports.....qrs	18,555	62,221
Ports in the Black Sea	27,088	79 523
British East Indies	256,870	319,078
Other countries	37,699	72,678
Total	340,212	533,500
Rape	52,244	66,886
Silk—Raw—From China.....lbs	1,364,318	313,183
British East Indies	101,894	58,522
Egypt (chiefly in transit from India and China)	1,864,901	1,083,533
Other countries	828,189	570,784
Total	4,159,302	2,026,022
Waste, Knubs, and Husks .....cwts	14,273	11,006
Thrown—From France .....lbs	14,370	17,559
China	720	...

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1863	1864
Silk—Thrown (*con.*)—Other countries.	2,802	2,625
Total	17,892	20,184
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad stuffs —From Belgium .....lbs	34,110	49,298
France	551,961	708,250
Other countries	6,185	2,965
Total	592,256	760,513
Ribbons—Silk or Satin—From France	240,211	204,651
Other countries	16,617	13,969
Total	256,828	218,620
Gauze or crape .....lbs	150	650
Velvet or plush—From Belgium .....lbs	63,510	54,007
Other countries	4,414	4,487
Total	67,924	58,494
Plush for making hats	35,171	40,362
Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, corahs, choppas, Tussore cloths, Romals, and Taffaties .....pieces	62,855	34,142
Spices—Cinnamon .....lbs	412,313	241,115
Ginger.....cwts	4,606	10,329

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1863	1864
Spices (*con.*)—Nutmegs .....lbs	170,524	393,767
Pimento .....cwts	7,985	28,270
Tallow—From Russia.....cwts	26,042	25,634
Australia	30,599	20,840
South America	14,702	30,502
Other countries	115,037	110,406
Total	186,380	187,382
Tar .....lasts	741	2,081
Turpentine, common.....cwts	6,817	13,865
Wool, sheep and lambs'—From Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe .....lbs	8,141,896	7,118,971
British Posesssions in South Africa	5,907,676	5,819,582
British East Indies	4,306,162	3,170,212
Australia	25,201,075	29,707,756
Other countries	7,143,796	5,761,035
Total	50,700,605	51,577,556
Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe	999,624	771,269
Woollen rags, torn up to be used as wool	7,449,456	8,605,632
Woollen manufactures—Not made up ...£	528,657	521,963
Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs .....lbs	192,936	88,488
Woollen and worsted yarn	1,497,658	1,820,165
Yeast, dried.....cwts	39,385	44,539

2nd—Articles Subject to Duty.

Articles.	Imported. 1863	1864	Entd. for Home Consump. 1863	1864
Cocoa .....lbs	5,212,153	2,879,537	1,832,218	1,972,824
Coffee—From Ceylon	21,327,449	23,365,001	9,443,227	10,499,571
Other British possessions	5,360,352	3,065,804	3,347,434	2,512,432
Brazil	3,306,462	4,441,843	127,526	45,145
Central America	64,685	5,656	1,049,652	536,498
Other countries	3,497,766	1,358,126	297,102	153,837
Total	33,556,714	32,236,430	14,264,941	13,747,483
Corn—Wheat—From Russia.....qrs	274,193	183,902	274,193	183,902
Prussia	422,591	436,658	422,591	436,658
Denmark	59,633	116,852	59,633	116,852
Mecklenburg	39,119	57,056	39,119	57,056
Hanse Towns	33,633	75,363	33,633	75,363
France	9,997	100,821	9,997	100,821
Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia	57,243	49,036	57,243	49,036
Egypt	334,434	82,450	334,434	82,450
United States	763,465	764,029	763,465	764,029
British North America	24,418	4,001	24,418	4,001
Other countries	32,055	41,880	32,055	41,880
Total	2,050,781	1,912,048	2,050,781	1,912,048

Articles.	Imported. 1863	1864	Entd. for Home Consump. 1863	1864
Barley .....qrs	1,035,192	587,881	1,035,192	587,881
Oats	926,003	513,663	926,003	513,663
Peas	122,135	58,129	122,135	58,129
Beans	172,013	99,343	172,013	99,343
Indian Corn, or Maize	919,381	160,494	919,381	160,494
Wheatmeal & Flour—From Hanse Towns cwts	147,147	160,137	147,147	160,137
France	608,739	1,287,723	608,739	1,287,723
United States	1,213,705	962,136	1,213,705	962,136
British North America	45,208	4,305	45,208	4,305
Other countries	66,325	46,229	66,325	46,229
Total	2,081,124	2,460,530	2,081,124	2,460,530
Indian Corn Meal	5,612	2,250	5,612	2,250
Fruit—Currants.....cwts	25,373	81,899	236,315	227,741
Raisins	50,802	17,460	55,643	52,278
Mahogany .....tons	21,603	19,901	21,603	19,901
Spices—Pepper .....lbs	4,504,988	3,091,303	1,779,340	1,901,788
Spirits—Rum .....proof gals	2,965,818	2,557,617	1,416,381	1,635,591
Brandy	1,552,363	2,564,196	725,821	868,973
Sugar, unrefined—1st quality (equal to white clayed).....cwts	31,847	45,952	12,889	15,561

2nd—Articles paying Duty, &c.—*continued.*

Articles.	Imported. 1863	Imported. 1864	Entd. for Home Consump. 1863	Entd. for Home Consump. 1864
Sugar, unrefined *(con.)*—2nd quality (not equal to white, but equal to brown clayed)—				
From B. West Indies and Guiana..cwts	399,086	386,909	406,557	415,487
British India	25,054	20,142	56,255	30,134
Mauritius	746,877	351,904	561,176	296,125
Cuba and Porto Rico	427,576	257,644	420,449	342,624
Brazil	30,024	12,507	34,535	27,108
Java and Philippine Islands	1,232	2	2,913	12,779
Other countries	26,123	35,516	29,926	26,095
Total	1,655,972	1,064,624	1,511,811	1,150,352
*3rd quality (not equal to brown clayed)—				
From B. West Indies and Guiana--cwts	870,795	330,683	824,483	410,945
British India	46,073	44,761	51,028	97,793
Mauritius	178,886	90,793	179 583	124,021
Cuba and Porto Rico	360,739	56.990	345,656	89,716
Brazil	583,431	325,898	552,954	408,638
Java and Philippine Islands	462,097	29,328	158,944	164,879
Other countries	252,249	93,452	245,315	73,753
Total	2,754,270	971,905	2,357,963	1,369,745
†3rd quality (not equal to brown clayed, but equal to brown muscovado)—From British West Indies and Guiana.... cwts	...	232,505	...	228,765
British India	...	4,796	...	7,852
Mauritius	...	8,748	...	50,070
Cuba and Porto Rico	...	77,854	..	90,053
Brazil	...	93,576	..	124,060
Java and Phillipine Islands	..	8,508	...	57,236
Other countries	...	42,952	...	73,968
Total	...	468,639	...	632,004
†4th quality (not equal to brown muscovado)—From British West Indies and Guiana	...	59,257	...	22,707
British India	...	27,486	...	48,677

* As entered previously to April 16, 1864.

Articles.	Imported. 1863	Imported. 1864	Entd. for Home Consump. 1863	Entd. for Home Consump. 1864
Sugar *(con.)*, 4th quality, &c.—From Mauritius.....cwts	...	15,752	...	38,688
Cuba and Porto Rico	...	11,145	...	6,516
Brazil	...	68,084	...	91,656
Java and Phillipine Islands	...	27,237	...	56,129
Other countries	...	6,818	...	5,333
Total	...	215,779	...	269,706
Total of sugar, unrefined	4,442,089	2,766,899	3,882,663	3,437,368
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy .....cwts	138,012	254,496	99,063	225,858
Molasses	451,168	467,871	364,862	177,346
Tea .....lbs	63,420,169	58,733,705	35,055,867	37,112,508
Timber and Wood, &c., sawn or split	347,182	366,684	3 7,184	366,684
Staves, not exceeding 72 inches long	14,125	17,355	14,125	17,355
Timber or Wood, &c., not sawn or split	258,685	245,866	258,685	245,866
Tobacco:—Stemmed ..... lbs	933,592	971,401	4,926,632	5 367,222
Unstemmed	9.573,813	12,579,272	10,389,836	10,149,839
Manufactured, and Snuff	815,070	2,390,690	203,114	307,738
Wine—Of British Possessions in South Africa .....gallons	36,701	20,446	45,552	31,370
Of other British Possessions	3,139	2,905	3,547	3,523
Foreign—From Holland	152,405	182,580	135,407	157,601
France	879,434	1,081,001	775,699	899,949
Portugal	1,406,811	1,417,144	1,041,785	1,157,225
Madeira	19,573	16 310	12,010	10,273
Spain	2,681,744	3,765,633	1,823,581	2,119,476
Canaries	4,241	5,829	1,132	2,236
Italy—Naples and Sicily	181,839	176,435	116,646	145,418
Other countries	312,773	217,848	219,731	207,579
Various countries mixed in bond for consumption (without intermixture of sorts)	...	...	99,905	...
Total	5,678,663	6,886,131	4,274,995	4,734,650

† As entered subsequently to April 16, 1864.

II.—An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Five Months ended May 31, 1864, compared with the corresponding Months of the Year 1863.

Articles.	1863	1864
Bacon and Hams.....cwts	44,567	27,978
Caoutchouc	7,852	7,682
Cheese	3,294	2,805
Cocoa.....lbs	2,900,638	1,037,734
Coffee—Of British Possessions .....lbs	14,876,609	22 274,617
Foreign	5,817,634	7,116,107
Total	20,694,243	29,390,724
Corn—Wheat .....qrs	12,071	691
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwts	7,399	14,013
Cotton, Raw—To Russia, North'n Ports...cwts	23,506	60,491
Prussia	53,828	6,058

Articles.	1863	1864
Cotton, Raw *(con.)*—To Hanover.....cwts	27,903	28,339
Hanse Towns	189,289	203,045
Holland	134,225	164,986
Other countries	473,423	346,635
Total	902,174	809,554
Cotton Manufactures .....value £	74,137	82,050
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs—Cochineal ... cwts	7,342	5,481
Indigo	18,230	23,051
Fruit—Currants.....cwts	29.900	53,809
Raisins	11,330	21,194
Goats' Hair, manufactures of .....value £	42,991	12,635

Articles.	1863	1864
Guano .....tons	3,578	3,230
Gum Shellac .....cwts	8,016	10,950
Hemp (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of hemp.....cwts	58,025	33,795
Jute, &c., of the nature of hemp ....cwts	42,768	92,476
Hides, untanned, dry	90,024	66,923
Wet	18,266	15,887
Hops .....cwts	2,633	2,527
Leather Manufactures—Gloves .....pairs	30,984	6,336
Metals—Copper, unwrought & prt wrght., cwt	56,940	45,468
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	5,841	7,327
Oil—Petroleum .....tuns	1,681	3,408

Articles.	1863	1864
Oil—*(con.)*—Palm	95,681	79,882
Cocoa-nut	80,633	73,382
Olive ....tuns	254	504
Paper, white, for printing or writing...cwts	4,733	6,237
Other kinds, except Hangings	797	1,379
Quicksilver ....lbs	453,469	1,114,783
Rags & other Materials for making paper..tons	1,095	115
Rice, not in the husk....cwts	530,840	665,075
Saltpetre	10,868	14,267
Seed—Flax and Linseed....qrs	62,882	96,406
Rape	41,692	34,214
Silk—Raw ....lbs	1,948,091	1,291,208
Waste, knubs, and husks....cwts	172	174
Thrown....lbs	41,277	100,926
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad Stuffs —Silk or Satin....lbs	6,165	4,208
Gauze, Crape, and Velvet	5,836	1,402
Ribbons of all kinds	8,195	3,239

Articles.	1863	1864
Silk Manufactures of India — Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties ....pieces	36,923	17,118
Spices—Cinnamon ....lbs	366,371	467,723
Pepper	4,386,604	5,593,516
Spirits—Rum ....proof gallons	877,369	870,998
Brandy	408,462	310,827
Unenumerated, not Sweetened	...	...
Mixed in Bond	221,814	305,542
Sugar—Unrefined ....cwts	117,919	68,548
Refined and Candy	9,547	8,416
Molasses	26,076	21,839
Tallow	18,360	5,018
Tea....lbs	8,896,919	13,443,233
Teeth, Elephants' ....cwts	2,229	1,776
Tobacco—Stemmed....lbs	168,241	362,325
Unstemmed	3,636,503	6,008,617
Manufactured, and Snuff	521,889	1,491,168
Wine—Red ....gals	323,853	320,645
White	550,194	539,375

Articles.	1863	1864
Wine—*(con.)*—Mixed in bond	23,708	11,008
Total	897,755	871,028
Wool, Sheep and Lambs', produce of British Possessions—To Hanse Towns ...lbs	810,970	407,212
Belgium	2,072,760	2,393,852
France	9,527,001	7,887,429
United States	2,134,753	1,413,101
Other countries	841,921	254,505
Total	15,387,405	12,356 099
Foreign—To Hanse Towns	...	4,151
Belgium	209,323	644,745
France	231,656	368,484
United States	5,408,911	1,836,918
Other countries	315,614	157,702
Total	6,165,504	3,012,000
Total Sheep and Lambs' wool	21,552,909	15,368,099
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe	677	136

III.—Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the Five Months ended May 31, 1864, compared with the corresponding Months of the Year 1863.

1st—Articles entered by Quantities and at Declared Value.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1863	1864	1863	1864
			£	£
Alkali—Soda—To Russia....cwts	59,899	49,978	27,471	24,007
Prussia	34,521	30,482	15,375	12,917
Hanse Towns	42,801	58,125	15,967	19,097
Holland	56,421	58,232	16,969	18,720
France	84,653	74,247	29,333	28,094
United States	358,194	463,398	159,446	196,056
Other countries	249,799	190,821	105,987	84,318
Total	886,288	925,274	370,548	383,209
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:—Fire Arms (small) ....number	186,687	71,996	378,668	96,618
Gunpowder ....lbs	6,677,131	6,472,210	194,158	187,071
Bacon and Hams ....cwts	29,623	29,435	101,189	113,032
Bags, Empty ....dozens	315,056	338.751	182,233	272,452
Beef and Pork ....barrels	8,605	12,516	18,319	25,543
Beer and Ale—To United States ....brls	2,916	6,253	11,968	26,379
British West Indies and Guiana	10,440	11,198	35,889	42,511
India	76,884	71,763	200,858	220,129
Australia	84,052	59,660	324,521	235,286
Other countries	60,119	67,666	225,731	263,521
Total	234,411	216,540	798,967	788,826
Books, printed ....cwts	11,907	12,038	167.157	177,168
Butter	39.042	24,218	183,209	116,857
Candles, Stearine and Composite ....lbs	1,986,879	1,429,198	85,422	54,965
Carriages—Railway	448	1,471	82,417	161,538

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1863	1864	1863	1864
			£	£
Carriages—Other sorts	453	683	33,542	55,301
Cheese ....cwts	14,310	17,046	54.016	69,013
Coals, Cinders, and Culm—To Russia ...tons	116,465	167,808	50,768	74,268
Sweden	95,557	103,211	40,321	41,880
Denmark	216,890	253,680	89,784	102,995
Prussia	183,715	58,003	67,623	21,478
Hanse Towns	221,954	206,746	87,094	85,015
Holland	69,716	71,675	29,732	31.656
France	555,373	606,907	227,943	255,491
Spain and Canaries	218,753	284,677	107,411	149,897
Italy—Sardinia	87,157	164,458	36,811	73,086
United States	129,087	79,902	74,037	50,746
Brazil	74,746	61,700	39,153	36,233
British India	112,546	120,071	59,447	66,458
Other countries	1,086,310	1,206,355	506,963	609,180
Total	3,168,269	3,385,193	1,417,087	1,598,383
Cordage and Twine ....cwts	74,088	71,395	184,025	192,704
Cotton Yarn—To Russia....lbs	201,546	462,883	25,692	72,982
Prussia	787,146	67,433	59,418	7,464
Hanover	161,917	225,192	14,523	26,087
Hanse Towns	4,374,641	6,108,785	422,639	759,011
Holland	3,049,281	5,345,003	298,840	557,337
France	195,095	279.906	48.713	53,687
Italy—Sardinia	318,260	442,801	26,298	43,881
Tuscany	460,107	209,302	33,722	20,635

Articles.	Quantities. 1863	Quantities. 1864	Declared Value. 1863	Declared Value. 1864
			£	£
Cotton Yarn—(*con.*)—Italy — Ancona and Romagna ... lbs	106,280	143,516	8,769	16,428
Naples and Sicily	1,578,144	1,611,821	139,375	165,195
Austrian Territories	428,069	584,813	34,610	60,909
Turkey	2,233,533	3,314,668	190,099	402,102
China and Hong Kong	382,790	801,372	37,027	97,423
British India—Bombay	1,365,175	2,192,506	140,448	293,173
Madras	746,386	1,027,105	87,181	165,439
Bengal	4,342,572	4,404,670	507,505	607,749
Singapore	525,376	481,308	55,906	58,126
Ceylon	163,000	77,100	18,800	11,030
Other countries	2,127,217	3,018,848	195,422	357,386
Total	23,546,535	30,799,032	2,344,987	3,776,044
Cotton Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds, Plain, Printed, or Coloured—To Hanse Towns ... yards	13,515,737	8,249,885	333,716	226,544
Holland	6,546,449	9,770,409	177,963	294,760
France	3,617,106	7,284,841	83,633	187,444
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	13,462,819	12,872,524	296,240	369,586
Italy—Sardinia	5,211,564	6,689,404	122,403	224,538
Tuscany	5,203,366	3,390,050	109,623	90,349
Naples and Sicily	9,593,175	9,506,996	224,501	266,686
Austrian Territories	5,125,238	3,270,295	101,956	82,013
Turkey	51,720,197	65,230,063	1,081,534	1,663,094
Syria and Palestine	17,116,054	32,498,327	258,216	657,396
Egypt	40,992,916	48,824,605	718,343	1,172,613
West Coast of Africa	4,975,823	3,449,222	100,810	79,485
United States	42,450,849	40,639,249	896,682	1,059,614
Foreign West Indies	15,296,350	17,093,870	341,122	403,589
Mexico	16,053,635	10,264,904	380,424	276,376
New Granada	13,875,360	18,502,009	296,550	428,474
Brazil	27,375,771	56,950,742	592,062	1,419,998
Uruguay	2,948,392	9,340,305	68,959	231,321
Argentine Confederation	7,158,459	12,508,687	161,025	295,865
Chili	10,375,629	12,264,347	217,127	273,207
Peru	6,078,429	11,523,270	132,516	258,744
China and Hong Kong	16,107,731	30,002,612	387,622	835,699
Java	4,129,649	12,566,406	100,948	326,344
Philippine Islands	3,201,355	10,647,678	77,242	286,059
Gibraltar	7,175,942	6,783,541	172,251	182,003
Malta	3,976,706	4,291,259	75,311	97,600
British North America	5,367,214	7,569,858	135,387	210,527
West Indies	10,299,659	12,660,968	230,673	298,306
Possessions in South Africa	956,006	4,154,093	26,494	129,826
British India—Bombay	54,879,934	67,581,332	1,068,635	1,625,000
Madras	3,167,800	5,524,342	74,566	165,020
Bengal	73,579,180	89,102,563	1,466,019	1,910,741
Singapore	7,052,755	15,856,321	170,682	420,378
Ceylon	4,648,591	5,581,548	111,265	184,011
Australia	9,374,654	5,500,384	272,464	186,928
Cotton Manufac.—(*con.*)—Other countries.yds	23,185,957	30,715,717	550,331	802,486
Total of all kinds	545,796,451	708,662,626	11,615,295	17,622,624
Total of White or Plain	342,594,034	442,308,163	6,915,648	10,678,056
Total of Printed, Dyed, Coloured	203,202,417	266,354,463	4,699,647	6,944,568
Hosiery—Stockings...doz. pairs	242,768	245,043	88,588	95,360
Thread for Sewing—To France ...lbs	45,583	29,202	11,823	7,206
United States	647,602	526,293	148,738	113,530
Other countries	1,015,123	1,232,299	145,203	200,257
Total	1,708,308	1,787,794	305,764	320,993
Total value of Cotton Manufactures	...	...	12,343,028	18,411,451
Earthenware and Porcelain—To Hanse Towns ...packages	3,713	3,411	24,158	21,343
France	2,444	3,168	19,314	20,248
United States	25,692	34,354	141,610	197,052
Brazil	6,587	6,315	30,550	29,252
British North America	6,546	7,484	36,123	41,791
India	6,884	7,971	37,494	45,980
Australia	6,583	5,263	47,357	42,940
Other Countries	31,339	31,619	175,200	170,148
Total of Earthenware and Porcelain	89,788	99,585	511,806	568,754
Total of Earthenware	88,478	97,883	492,927	547,534
Total of Porcelain	1,310	1,702	18,879	21,220
Fish—Herrings—To Prussia...brls	21,387	10,904	25,449	12,695
Hanover	1,680	2,431	2,089	3,054
Other countries	24,804	18,871	28,684	23,190
Total	47,871	32,206	56,222	38,939
Glass—Flint ...cwts	38,169	43,940	112,297	122,309
Window	26,163	26,911	29,259	32,168
Common Bottles	237,877	231,481	121,427	115,956
Plate ...sq. feet	231,989	221,007	28,025	26,790
Hats of all kinds ...doz	95,755	108,018	174,665	184 918
Horses—To Hanse Towns ...number	563	358	42,853	29,014
France	1,002	725	39,574	20,185
Other countries	435	685	20,062	37,688
Total	2,000	1,768	102,489	86,887
Jute, Manufactures, not made up ...yards	4,257,778	5,607,803	73,922	126,886
— Yarn...lbs	3,091,056	1,855,442	57,776	43,285
Leather, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed, Unwrought ...cwts	16,721	16,325	165,706	156,397
Wrought, Boots and Shoes—To Australia.pairs	913,777	1,025,901	297,284	341,536
Other countries	750,888	743,703	214,765	224,443
Total	1,664,665	1,769,604	512,049	565,979
Wrought of other Sorts—To Australia ...lbs	50,901	49,040	9,865	13,633
Other countries	154,076	334,212	36,354	53,050
Total	204,977	383,252	46,219	66,683

Articles.	Quantities. 1863	Quantities. 1864	Declared Value. 1863	Declared Value. 1864
			£	£
Linen Yarn—To Hanse Towns ....lbs	2,226,867	3,010,980	166,030	260,701
Holland	1,398,562	1,585,596	85,600	114,614
Belgium	242,129	180,991	20,783	17,045
France	482,851	314,715	58,707	43,462
Spain and Canaries	5,405,956	5,800,567	335,860	391,661
Gibraltar	1,025,113	1,442,721	52,145	82,845
Other countries	3,298,309	3,902,390	181,094	259,548
Total	14,079,787	16,237,960	900,219	1,169,876
Linen Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds—To Russia ....yards	151,036	57,432	9,408	4,013
Prussia	311,417	123,049	17,202	7,979
Hanse Towns	4,042,461	3,026,037	142,812	153,354
Holland	570,947	414,004	15,680	18,594
France	1,175,270	1,153,266	76,734	69,417
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	621,278	739,922	18,057	26,224
Spain and Canaries	754,499	1,067,722	39,044	54,765
Italy—Sardinia	597,151	492,181	25,883	22,100
Tuscany	651,908	416,848	25,195	17,020
Naples and Sicily	929,280	1,465,987	44,251	65,601
United States	32,756,638	41,851,707	852,002	1,363,841
Cuba	5,735,954	5,561,092	193,960	228,231
St Thomas	1,013,129	477,720	33,031	17,078
Hayti	1,106,368	889,499	40,004	36,590
Brazil	4,539,332	3,090,480	111,998	109,471
Chili	1,209,609	1,153,132	32,914	34,443
Peru	1,295,889	1,082,552	36,147	36,583
British West Indies	2,071,136	2,596,784	58,934	78,024
India	916,948	2,079,393	38,784	89,419
Australia	1,896,711	2,183,479	69,919	87,522
Other countries	10,521,253	16,600,979	388,919	618,594
Total of Piece Goods	72,868,214	86,523,265	2,270,878	3,138,863
Total of White and Plain	64,275,894	75,633,967	1,919,355	2,647,605
Total of Checked, Printed or Dyed	2,825,640	4,518,867	99,920	193,227
Total of Cambrics and Lawns	2,866,239	2,953,071	96,539	99,119
Total of Damask and Diaper	487,403	786,830	27,355	44,510
Total of Sail Cloth	2,413,038	2,630,530	127,709	154,402
Thread—To Hanse Towns ....lbs	298,644	365,951	49,346	53,257
United States	1,039,109	1,046,842	100,847	107,983
Other countries	380,738	397,927	46,732	47,090
Total	1,718,491	1,810,720	196,925	208,330
Total value of Linen Manufactures	...	...	2,487,413	3,378,469
Metals—Iron, Pig, & Puddled—To Prussia.tons	19,770	4,442	54,035	13,236
Holland	21,787	18,835	59,291	58,970
France	66,549	55,907	178,884	167,112
United States	16,119	49,255	46,869	155,024
British North America	...	...	...	...
Other countries	64,520	59,974	177,858	182,513
Total	188,745	188,413	516,937	576,855

Articles	Quantities. 1863	Quantities. 1864	Declared Value. 1863	Declared Value. 1864
			£	£
Metals—(*con.*)—Iron, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod—To Hanse Towns ....ton	3,456	2,813	31,919	26,848
Holland	3,711	1,614	32,005	17,049
France	9,474	1,766	64,288	15,383
Italy—Sardinia	6,861	4,290	48,408	37,123
Naples and Sicily	7,879	5,914	47,669	48,531
Turkey	4,609	4,658	28,584	39,304
United States	23,080	50,653	194,882	485,718
British North America	12,366	13,198	86,897	119,598
India	11,956	11,016	85,974	97,760
Australia	4,970	4,415	39,186	45,323
Other countries	43,310	27,627	317,161	250,031
Total	131,672	127,964	976,973	1,182,668
Railroad Iron, of all Sorts—To Russia	2,813	7,646	18,743	68,345
Sweden	3,079	3,648	16,228	26,318
Prussia	2,246	1,000	17,653	8,000
France	3,642	645	22,728	8,330
Spain and Canaries	29,241	14,271	213,083	119,373
United States	6,003	70,237	33,370	533,529
Cuba	500	2,120	3,743	18,128
Brazil	2,484	3,289	16,742	22,990
Chili	106	535	1,381	4,580
British North America	2,058	5,221	13,098	41,429
India	31,897	20,975	257,130	209,855
Australia	8,910	7,473	72,379	60,590
Other countries	68,369	42,833	466,684	335,689
Total	161,348	179,893	1,152,962	1,457,156
Iron Wire (except Telegraphic Wire, which see)	8,928	7,105	178,816	155,475
Iron Castings—To Russia	1,024	1,305	8,334	10,286
France	4,247	580	27,619	5,976
United States	874	399	8,389	9,396
Brazil	1,692	761	19,908	12,777
British India	4,902	3,771	42,880	30,638
Australia	3,574	4,107	32,690	38,246
Other countries	17,877	16,336	150,299	153,845
Total	34,190	27,259	290,119	261,164
Iron Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates—To Russia	1,781	1,082	18,954	15,099
Prussia	739	248	8,157	2,906
Hanse Towns	1,937	926	22,185	10,372
Holland	2,497	2,209	27,388	26,468
France	2,473	356	21,156	4,507
Spain and Canaries	2,029	2,133	22,102	26,654
United States	8,087	13,020	74,454	151,040
British North America	3,926	3,065	35,672	35,420
India	6,808	6,503	75,457	98,038
Australia	4,413	6,223	84,907	142,393
Other countries	16,358	16,203	183,532	228,300
Total	51,048	51,968	573,964	741,197

Articles.	Quantities. 1863	Quantities. 1864	Declared Value. 1863	Declared Value. 1864
			£	£
Metals—Iron, Wrought, all sorts—Russia, tons	2,199	925	42,363	24,205
Prussia	626	245	10,618	4,557
Hanse Towns	1,322	1,137	23,349	21,915
Holland	926	1,707	17,231	36,124
France	1,248	940	25,507	22,860
Spain and Canaries	2,348	1,295	49,477	27,425
United States	5,154	8,382	79,345	166,569
British North America	5,305	6,446	79,938	120,372
Possessions in South Africa	811	413	18,860	11,604
India	3,820	4,373	79,124	85,422
Australia	4,541	5,426	107,307	117,284
Other countries	14,908	11,696	281,197	249,799
Total	43,208	42,989	814,316	888,136
Iron—Old, for remanufacture—To Prussia	1,555	...	6,826	...
Holland	1,236	1	3,731	5
France	931	180	3,846	720
Other countries	5,282	3,948	18,761	18,125
Total	9,004	4,129	33,164	18,850
Steel, unwrought—To France	923	853	33,220	32,730
United States	6,388	9,300	206,106	292,076
Other countries	3,705	3,593	114,570	115,528
Total	11,016	13,746	353,896	440,334
Total of Iron and Unwrought Steel	639,159	643,466	4,891,147	5,721,835
Copper—Unwrought, in Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs—To Holland ....cwts	10,240	1,925	44,911	11,351
Belgium	9,827	3,513	44,799	18,627
France	41,034	19,287	189,901	101,189
British India	35,144	6,215	160,112	31,533
Other countries	10,702	7,658	48,370	38,654
Total	106,947	38,598	488,093	201,364
Wrought or partly Wrought; Sheets and Nails; Bars, Rods, Plates, Bottoms and Pans; and mixed or Yellow Metal for Sheathing—To Hanse Towns....cwts	9,069	4,692	37,995	22,877
Holland	10,609	7,182	44,044	33,804
France	11,462	5,597	50,322	28,778
Italy—Sardinia	14,854	3,248	72,577	16,210
Turkey	7,973	7,059	40,751	40,826
United States	960	2,484	3,895	11,900
British India	74,332	69,079	320,330	353,539
Other countries	87,424	67,095	417,061	358,416
Total	216,683	166,436	986,975	866,350
Wrought, of other sorts	3,874	4,309	23,089	27,863
Brass of all sorts	16 932	14,723	84,552	82,259
Total of Copper and Brass	344,436	224,066	1,581,709	1,177,836
Lead—Pig, Rolled, Sheet, Piping, Tubing, and Lead Shot—To Russia ....tons	828	154	17,071	3,487

Articles.	Quantities. 1863	Quantities. 1864	Declared Value. 1863	Declared Value. 1864
			£	£
Metals—Lead—*(con.)*—To France ....tons	396	43	8,371	870
United States	1,038	7,918	21,707	168,557
China and Hong Kong	6,990	3,518	150,838	77,567
British India	2,631	1,189	56,743	27,273
Australia	826	640	18,149	14,077
Other countries	3,298	2,896	73,329	66,496
Total	16,007	16,358	346,208	358,327
Lead Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge of Lead	2,766	2,705	65,722	68,200
Tin, unwrought—To Russia....cwts	1,246	525	7,548	2,945
France	10,491	11,835	60,470	66,122
Turkey	1,471	1,503	8,561	8,742
Other countries	15,325	22,776	91,105	125,333
Total	28,633	36,639	167,684	203,142
Tin Plates—To France	27,663	16,857	32,935	21,737
United States	283,525	346,350	316,644	426,924
British North America	17,675	13,358	23,221	18,290
Australia	8,635	8,391	11,651	12,000
Other countries	123,282	121,391	153,926	161,278
Total	460,780	506,347	538,577	640,229
Zinc or Spelter, Wrought or Unwrought	35,910	52,327	35,174	55,114
Oil, Seed—To Prussia ....gals	100,186	17,247	17,128	2,738
Hanover	29,686	94,489	4,866	13,704
Hanse Towns	183,196	567,682	31,060	82,779
Holland	188,988	402,616	32,032	58,264
France	716,573	401,051	119,893	59,751
Italy—Sardinia	195,936	145,230	30,852	21,885
United States	19,343	324,953	3,443	45,742
Other countries	775,956	1,420,217	136,592	226,680
Total	2,209,864	3,373,485	375,866	511,543
Paper for Writing or Printing ....cwts	44,713	46,602	162,394	167,646
Paper of other kinds (except Hangings)	16,588	18,913	38,925	44,794
Total of Paper	61,301	65,515	201,319	212,440
Rags and other Materials for making Paper.tons	2,044	1,143	28,030	20,983
Salt—To Russia....tons	22,909	36,854	12,249	19,391
United States	23,311	32,150	9,136	13,630
British North America	54,833	35,099	18,988	11,952
India	77,484	75,767	36,068	32,520
Other countries	83,879	64,540	42 354	35 983
Total	262,416	244 410	118,795	113,476
Silk—Thrown—To Holland ....lbs	86,947	53,473	98,960	59,889
Belgium	12,191	22,948	14,286	26,500
France	62,079	50,161	80,132	63,499
Other countries	25,307	52,014	29,409	53,417
Total	186,524	178,596	222,787	203,305

Articles.	Quantities. 1863	Quantities. 1864	Declared Value. 1863	Declared Value. 1864
			£	£
Silk—Twist and Yarn—To Hanse Towns...lbs	25,809	28,244	16,810	18,809
Holland	64,010	42,230	41,283	26,343
France	129,467	79,710	69,452	40,986
Other countries	8,987	19,516	7,039	14,940
Total	228,273	169,700	134,584	101,078
Silk Manufactures—Broad Piece Goods, Fancy Silks and Satins, Velvet, and Grey Cloths of Silk only—To France .....yds	19,062	11,222	4,822	2,417
Egypt	364,242	256,912	68,218	60,921
United States	257,019	291,037	46,648	52,448
Australia	67,029	61,289	12,935	13,310
Other countries	216,844	193,168	32,024	36,774
Total	924,196	813,628	164,647	165,870
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shawls of Silk only—To France .....doz	5,473	8,761	8,766	13,887
Egypt	10,765	9,892	20,718	27,271
United States	1,015	12,794	1,920	13,325
Australia	1,324	709	2,005	1,050
Other countries	59,755	44,292	70,998	57,870
Total	78,332	76,448	104,407	113,403
Ribbons of Silk only—To France .... lbs	694	537	600	758
Egypt	3,116	10,006	4,193	10,751
United States	9,094	21,688	11,721	26,204
Australia	5,299	9,688	6,970	14,606
Other countries	6,142	8,029	8,120	11,248
Total	24,345	49,948	31,604	63,567
Soap.....cwts	79,967	77,174	104,242	93,374
Spirits (British)—To France.....gals	81,829	625,537	7,120	70,309
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	589,214	617,939	49,574	76,185
Turkey	148,017	208,485	15,581	21,601
United States	11,466	59,663	1,889	7,457
Australia	327,293	185,936	43,587	23,869
Other countries	511,891	525,293	60,066	63,125
Total	1,669,710	2,222,853	177,817	262,546
Sugar, Refined .....cwts	119,314	42,455	239,407	73,094
Wool, Sheep & Lambs'—To Hanse Towns...lbs	419,325	671,165	41,931	65,708
Belgium	330,028	398,638	33,390	35,698
France	1,122,925	768,422	86,123	67,664
United States	438,833	587,713	29,567	33,006
Other countries	366,484	386,699	32,909	33,494
Total	2,677,595	2,812,637	223,920	235,570
Woollen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia...lbs	191,069	535,616	32,590	103,924
Hanover	89,585	421,128	12,298	65,356
Hanse Towns	7,489,022	7,764,213	1,074,834	1,214,945
Holland	2,291,918	2,446,982	877,793	462,267
Belgium	116,962	256,269	18,666	48,256
France	856,972	626,503	181,254	112,724

Articles.	Quantities. 1863	Quantities. 1864	Declared Value. 1863	Declared Value. 1864
			£	£
Woollen and Worsted Yarn (*con.*)—Other countries ..... lbs	444,387	371,477	62,007	53,691
Total	11,479,915	12,422,188	1,759,442	2,061,163
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures—Cloths of all kinds, Duffels, and Kerseymeres, of Wool unmixed, or mixed with other materials—To Hanse Towns.. ..... yards	257,300	157,372	58,683	32,567
Holland	89,350	139,187	17,292	29,845
France	977,212	258,254	132,004	57,387
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	165,664	131,917	26,034	30,671
Italy—Sardinia	333,564	205,097	29,342	21,900
Naples and Sicily	291,642	222,037	31,473	28,508
United States	2,426,263	4,180,260	289,876	552,128
Brazil	507,835	473,721	48,716	50,879
Uruguay	163,541	153,925	20,790	19,345
Argentine Confederation	352,810	344,118	47,944	43,696
Chili	251,558	354,263	36,808	42,809
Peru	434,531	416,303	65,174	66,820
China and Hong Kong	825,512	749,020	142,660	126,208
British North America	565,393	542,488	60,196	73,864
India	768,748	1,647,437	110,170	242,093
Australia	434,736	358,428	78,708	68,023
Other countries	2,579,015	2,382,231	306,361	416,495
Total of Cloths, &c., of all kinds	11,424,674	12,716,058	1,502,231	1,903,238
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool only	6,624,478	8,873,999	1,014,778	1,448,326
Total of Cloths, &c., of wool mixed with other materials	4,800,196	3,842,059	487,453	454,912
Flannels	1,891,711	2,631,908	123,412	168,897
Blankets	2,535,587	3,039,269	247,746	317,885
Blanketing and Baizes	567,410	824,812	42,684	73,761
Carpets and Druggets—To Hanse Towns	28,662	37,555	4,487	4,988
Holland	127,919	106,245	17,785	16,838
France	199,412	78,587	20,871	12,664
Spain and Canaries	12,316	11,812	1,226	1,622
Italy—Sardinia	4,307	3,194	857	507
United States	609,509	1,303,597	78,613	233,534
Chili	55,584	28,626	10,150	4,964
British North America	115,397	111,572	13,603	15,055
Australia	203,031	156,705	23,597	17,181
Other countries	402,188	767,364	50,583	95,545
Total	1,758,325	2,605,257	221,772	402,898
Shawls, Rugs, Coverlets or Wrappers, and Carpet Rugs—To France.....number	4,609	1,878	3,816	863
United States..	101,525	151,563	31,676	50,031
Other countries	259,583	177,277	81,301	60,095
Total	365,717	330,718	116,793	110,989
Worsted Stuffs of Wool only, and of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waistcoatings—To Hanover..... ..... yards	181,926	585,686	8,988	34,750

Articles.	Quantities. 1863	Quantities. 1864	Declared Value. 1863	Declared Value. 1864
			£	£
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures *(con.)*—				
Worsted Stuffs, &c. *(con.)*—To Hanse Towns	6,442,762	11,837,017	324,133	889,387
Holland	2,972,974	3,513,287	161,808	194,035
Belgium	1,916,427	2,252,395	109,733	124,376
France	6,205,041	6,594,317	389,890	342,033
Italy—Sardinia	1,764,742	1,211,625	80,574	55,863
Tuscany	787,068	943,115	33,069	41,789
Naples and Sicily	853,428	1,242,323	43,607	70,194
United States	17,037,289	30,219,892	674,864	1,291,022
China and Hong Kong	3,212,261	5,089,801	229,807	326,397
British North America	443,862	1,869,580	22,011	79,613
Possessions in South Africa	137,326	157,061	8,889	10,484

Articles.	Quantities. 1863	Quantities. 1864	Declared Value. 1863	Declared Value. 1864
			£	£
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures *(con.)*—				
Worsted Stuffs, &c. *(con)*—To British India	826,148	1,279,340	47,974	78,342
Australia	2,179,668	1,956,511	107,456	109,410
Other countries	8,678,549	12,323,245	437,700	614,092
Total of Worsteds of all kinds and Waistcoatings	53,639,471	81,075,195	2,680,503	4,261,787
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool only	18,507,581	17,113,917	1,074,276	1,013,208
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waistcoatings	35,131,890	63,961,278	1,606,227	3,248,579
Hosiery, Stockings . . . . . doz pair	80,942	56,082	46,520	30,801

2nd—Articles entered at Declared Value alone.

Articles.	1863	1864
	£	£
Apparel and Slops—To Egypt	31,403	41,658
British North America	107,920	65,531
Possessions in South Africa	49,386	62,755
India	23,491	22,015
Australia	510,152	405,276
Other countries	246,519	338,295
Total	968,871	935,530
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	100,444	93,434
Cottons—Lace and Patent Net	174,921	175,200
Hosiery	54,799	87,377
Counterpanes and Small Wares	103,661	111,097
Drugs and Chemical Products—Medicines	179,979	172,277
Unenumerated, used in dyeing and other processes subservient to manufactures and the arts	152,178	151,683
Fish	74,481	82,788
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	111,510	87,363
Haberdashery and Millinery—To France	63,286	36,042
Egypt	72,541	63,005
United States	323,725	553,249
Cuba	13,377	22,637
Argentine Confederation	24,120	20,864
Channel Islands	104,532	198,951
British North America	156,977	211,244
West Indies	72,556	66,428
Possessions in South Africa	47,593	86,644
India	52,138	91,442

Articles.	1863	1864
	£	£
Haberdashery and Millinery *(con.)*—		
Australia	319,953	281,312
Other countries	290,070	408,765
Total	1,540,868	2,040,583
Hardwares and Cutlery—Cutlery—(Knives, Forks, Scissors, Shears, &c.), and Surgical or Anatomical Instruments—To Russia	854	411
Hanse Towns	2,254	2,717
Holland	507	463
France	2,974	3,890
Spain and Canaries	1,842	884
United States	27,450	60,526
Cuba	312	475
Brazil	6,782	6,173
Argentine Confederation	1,489	715
British North America	6,939	8,254
Possessions in South Africa	2,649	3,729
India	10,253	13,055
Australia	18,555	12,899
Other countries	31,742	36,239
Total	114,602	150,430
Manufactures of Steel, or of Steel and Iron combined (Anvils, Vices, Saws, Files, Edge-tools, Cranks, Slide-bars, &c), and Tools or Implements of Industry other than Agricultural, not wholly composed of Iron or Steel—To Russia	29,009	21,075
Hanse Towns	2,378	4,650

Articles.	1863	1864
	£	£
Manufactures of Steel, &c. *(con.)*—		
Holland	10,173	8,486
France	13,054	39,154
Spain and Canaries	7,368	5,287
United States	26,669	50,776
Cuba	367	554
Brazil	681	411
Argentine Confederation	...	102
British North America	6,155	6,341
Possessions in South Africa	1,934	1,688
India	10,070	10,908
Australia	21,459	15,859
Other countries	35,407	34,017
Total	164,724	199,308
Manufactures of German Silver, of Pewter, and Britannia Metal, of Papier Maché, Lamps, Chandeliers, and Candelebra, and Hardwares not specifically described.		
—To Russia	10,766	17,787
Hanse Towns	70,273	95,775
Holland	40,000	38,208
France	67,238	36,362
Spain and Canaries	34,778	36,119
United States	96,279	155,759
Cuba	32,319	37,943
Brazil	44,631	45,524
Argentine Confederation	26,035	24,566
British North America	64,403	81,693
Possessions in South Africa	24,035	25,063
India	82,959	111,679
Australia	139,965	150,081

Articles.	1863	1864
	£	£
Hardwares, &c.—Manufactures of German Silver, &c., (*con.*)—Other countries..	321,161	410,805
Total	1,054,842	1,267,364
Total value of Hardwares and Cutlery...	1,334,168	1,617,102
Jute Manufactures, made up	5,058	19,206
Leather—Saddlery and Harness—To British Possessions in South Africa	8,050	10,746
India	11,281	16,876
Australia	57,082	58,919
Other countries	48,326	38,373
Total	124,739	124,914
Linens—Hosiery and other Goods	19,610	31,276
Total Value of Linen Manufactures	2,487,413	3,378,469
Machinery—Steam Engines—To Russia ...	10,190	25,869
France	6,429	2,066
Spain and Canaries	150,444	29,575
Brazil	4,776	10,448
British India	157.962	118,868
Australia	31,942	19,965
Other countries	231,383	338,960
Total	593,126	545,751

Articles.	1863	1864
	£	£
Machinery (*con.*)—Other Sorts—To Russia	41,719	41,180
Hanse Towns	38,411	87,122
Holland	47,413	67,031
Belgium	65,836	53,534
France	151,857	134,368
Spain and Canaries	74,576	69,903
British India	88,831	116,800
Australia	34,265	34,261
Other countries	328,914	465,676
Total	871,822	1,069,875
Painters' colours	180,700	210,126
Pickles and Sauces	133,700	158,976
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	189,889	161,296
Silk Manufactures—Other articles of Silk only—To Hanse Towns	15,618	16,943
France	24,963	20,601
United States	31,532	56,227
Other countries	82,501	65,317
Total	154,614	159,088

Articles.	1863	1864
	£	£
Silk Manufactures (*con.*) — Mixed with other Materials—To Hanse Towns...	12,241	35,007
France	7,008	24,463
United States	2,595	23,415
Other countries	24,199	36,361
Total	46,043	119,246
Total Value of Silk Manufactures	501,315	621,174
Stationery, other than Paper — To British India	10.063	11,991
Australia	22,310	25,473
Other countries	83,423	95,788
Total	115,796	133,252
Telegraphic wire and apparatus	39,249	96,108
Woollens—Hosiery other than Stockings ...	83,666	81,716
Small Wares	55,857	94,589
Total Value of Worsted and Woollen Manufactures	5,121,184	7,446,561
Total declared Value—Enumerated Articles	47,870,973	61,046,905
Unenumerated Articles	2,871,697	3,022,155
All Articles	50,742,670	64,069,060

REAL VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED.

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Imported in the Four Months ended April 30, 1864, compared with the corresponding Months of the Year 1863.

Articles.	1863	1864
	£	£
Coffee, raw—From Ceylon	567,020	562,689
Other British Possessions	170,807	61,196
Brazil	75,217	131,156
Central America	1,881	30
Other countries	66,553	26,673
Total	881,478	781,744
Corn—Wheat—From Russia	515,766	278,459
Prussia	683,651	808,785
Denmark	96,932	207,865
Mecklenburg	57,285	98,595
Hanse Towns	56,741	134,638
France	24,355	211,394
Turkey, Wallachia and Moldavia	108,203	72,786
Egypt	488,044	131,212
United States	1,627,282	1,367,025
British North America	44,816	5,378
Other countries	60,474	69,067
Total	3,763,549	3,385,204
Barley	1,294,697	610,316
Oats	554,163	367,745

Articles.	1863	1864
	£	£
Corn (*con.*)—Peas	158,676	73,277
Beans	221,845	121,452
Indian corn or maize	1,113,805	193,113
Wheatmeal and flour—From Hanse Towns	89,961	86,852
France	432,977	868,688
United States	711,833	493,926
British North America	22,455	2,712
Other countries	45,844	24,084
Total	1,303,070	1,476,262
Cotton, raw—From United States...	35,491	133,749
Bahamas and Bermudas	161,496	1,230,478
Mexico	176,993	1,276,280
Brazil	711,958	1,199,482
Turkey	205,877	573,397
Egypt	3,016,659	4,324,432
British India	4,840,520	7,211,413
China	254,064	1,806,422
Other countries	529,333	716,408
Total	9,932,391	18,472,061

Articles.	1863	1864
	£	£
Cotton manufactures not made up	332,660	303,450
Cubic nitre (see Saltpetre)		
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or codilla of flax—From Russia	62,740	523,448
Holland	273,666	340.330
Belgium	259,557	263 895
Other countries	170,625	279,603
Total	766,588	1,407,276
Fruit—Currants	25,797	77,590
Raisins	59,297	18,718
Guano	692,112	345,714
Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or codilla of hemp—From Russia	7,672	83,620
Austrian Italy	124,453	82,184
British East Indies	7,321	14,799

Articles.	1863	1864
	£	£
Hemp (dressed and undressed) *(con.)*—		
Philippine Islands	84,536	79,568
Other countries	25,200	36,740
Total	249,182	296,908
Jute and other vegetable substances of the nature of hemp	258,526	749,248
Hides, untanned—Dry—From British India	196,371	136,701
Other countries	88,247	62,209
Total	284,618	198,910
Wet—From Argentine Confederation and Uruguay	66,276	44,629
Brazil	25,968	3,432
Australia	76,352	90,393
Other countries	40,546	56,750
Total	209,142	195,204
Hides—Tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed (except Russia hides)	85,432	98,930
Indigo	435,786	344,492
Metals—Copper ore—From Spain	27,528	10,036
Cuba	54,813	37,026
Chili	136,391	149,628
Australia	42,332	19,690
Other countries	107,363	115,553
Total	368,427	331,933
Copper regulus—From Chili	270,732	289,461
Other countries	25,850	43,658
Total	296,582	333,119
Iron in bars, unwrought	38,329	86,714
Lead, pig and sheet	139,115	204,618
Spelter	118,120	245,602
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	71,882	88,651
Oil—Petroleum—From United States	177,370	66,657
British North America	854	...
British India	...	5,151
Other countries	12,184	19,513
Total	190,408	91,321
Train, blubber, and spermaceti	120,689	143,349
Palm	388,872	264,120
Olive	388,955	222,533
Oil seed cakes	176,252	151,022
Paper for printing or writing	83,810	90,474
Other kinds (except paper hangings)	20,828	25,761
Provisions—Bacon	760,322	570,149
Butter	1,013,289	1,370,173
Cheese	331,687	441,143
Rags and other materials for paper making	93,033	163,615

Articles.	1863	1864
	£	£
Rice, not in the husk	280,728	227,076
Saltpetre	224,059	164,110
Cubic nitre	105,592	167,307
Seeds—Flax and linseed—From Russia, Northern ports	28,168	163,613
Russia, Southern ports	84,240	199,417
Prussia	...	...
British India	632,576	742,699
Other countries	89,605	160,564
Total	834,589	1,266,293
Silk, raw—From China	1,050,124	273,670
British India	88,879	51,592
Egypt	1,484,087	870,051
Other countries	787,598	425,763
Total	3,410,688	1,621,076
Thrown—From France	21,883	22,382
China	684	...
Other countries	2,496	2,562
Total	25,063	24,944
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broadstuffs—From Belgium	72,495	121,270
France	1,054,765	1,407,062
Other countries	6,444	3,413
Total	1,133,704	1,531,745
Ribbons—Silk or satin—From Belgium	...	...
France	464,139	411,807
Other countries	31,799	27,175
Total	495,938	438,982
Gauze and Crape	428	1,853
Velvet or Plush—From Belgium	111,372	102,663
Other countries	7,621	6,797
Total	118,993	109,460
Plush for making Hats	39,568	45,167
Spirits—Rum	178,305	157,398
Brandy	537,455	635,700
Sugar, unrefined—First quality (equal to white clayed)	41,782	44,366
Second quality (not equal to white, but equal to brown clayed)—From Brit. W. Indies & Guiana	275,882	381,816
British India	31,108	22,247
Mauritius	821,238	461,697
Cuba and Porto Rico	232,220	177,165
Brazil	23,859	9,617
Java and Philippine Islands	1,581	2
Other countries	29,174	33,664
Total	1,415,062	1,086,208

Articles.	1863	1864
	£	£
Third quality, (not equal to brown clayed) as entered previously to April 16, 1864—From British West Indies and Guiana	558,660	495,993
British India	33,411	56,282
Mauritius	151,691	131,941
Cuba and Porto Rico	202,402	87,292
Brazil	467,367	427,867
Java and Philippine Islands	333,840	41,205
Other countries	210,407	128,525
Total	1,957,778	1,369,105
Third quality (not equal to brown clayed, but equal to brown muscovado) as entered subsequently to April 16, 1864—From British West Indies and Guiana	...	11
British India	...	...
Mauritius	...	545
Cuba and Porto Rico	...	3,117
Brazil	...	65
Java and Philippine Islands	...	...
Other countries	...	12,248
Total	...	15,986
Fourth quality (not equal to brown muscovado) as entered subsequently to April 16, 1864—From British West Indies and Guiana	...	21,044
British India	...	20,400
Mauritius	...	11,163
Cuba and Porto Rico	...	14,645
Brazil	...	40,825
Java and Philippine Islands	...	1,752
Other countries	...	6,442
Total	...	106,271
Total of sugar, unrefined	3,414,622	2,621,936
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy	157,217	205,805
Molasses—From British West Indies and Guiana	13,358	12,423
Cuba and Porto Rico	137,009	67,580
Other countries	12,679	19,509
Total	163,046	99,512
Tallow—From Russia	39,734	52,253
Prussia and Denmark	...	...
Australia	58,640	35,100
South America	26,776	49,888
Other countries	182,980	174,444
Total	308,130	311,685
Tea	4,170,138	3,563,387

Articles.	1863	1864
	£	£
Timber & Wood—Deals, battens, boards, or other timber or wood, sawn or split—From Russia	39,389	74,055
Sweden and Norway	351,606	394,794
British North America	235,524	346,384
Other countries	161,995	64,155
Total	788,514	879,388
Timber or wood, not sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with duty—From Sweden and Norway	121,581	189,309
Prussia	258,983	162,267
British North America	133,779	230,085
Other countries	56,277	92,965
Total	570,620	674,626

Articles.	1863	1864
	£	£
Tobacco—Stemmed	58,572	53,696
Unstemmed	391,619	406,027
Manufactured, and cigars	86,695	224,913
Wine—From British Poss. in South Africa	2,649	1,688
From other British Possessions	1,513	1,620
Foreign—From Holland	43,921	51,956
France	219,986	225,895
Portugal	343,323	293,513
Madeira	2,966	4,600
Spain	762,176	1,087,967
Canaries	470	399
Italy—Naples and Sicily	23,630	17,890
Other countries	23,916	14,856
Total of wine	1,424,550	1,700,384

Articles.	1863	1864
	£	£
Red	484,830	417,476
White	939,720	1,282,908
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'—From Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe	402,998	334,073
British Possessions in South Africa	267,811	290,778
British East Indies	103,092	89,158
Australia	1,191,339	1,711,049
Other countries	304,303	183,879
Total	2,269,543	2,608,937
Wool, alpaca and the llama tribe	91,384	84,009
Woollen rags, torn up to be used as wool	106,520	144,708
Woollen manufactures not made up	415,616	407,355
Total real value of enumerated articles	49,025,310	54,719,390

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Registered in the Five Months ended May 31, 1864, compared with the corresponding period of 1863.

Countries.	Gold. Imports. 1863	Gold. Imports. 1864	Gold. Exports. 1863	Gold. Exports. 1864
	£	£	£	£
Russia	193,448	...	932,528	...
Hanse Towns	166,299	190,894	978,992	24,326
Holland	37,434	2,174	2,841	1,364
Belgium	5,733	1,168	3,777	30,067
France	177,858	112,696	1,857,928	3,293,995
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	1,063	17,876	504,086	1,144
Spain and Canaries	4,269	7,955	816,201	758,820
Gibraltar	1,625	3,427	50,808	2,511
Malta	485	292	90,311	97,305
Turkey	98,430	128	10,007	144
Egypt	15,838	195	801,553	1,241,401
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	35,363	40,734	15,591	22,185
British Poss. in South Africa	2,819	2,087	...	58,406
China	...	...	...	...
Australia	1,740,679	1,504,344	...	12
British Columbia	...	...	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	5,486	43,113	52,035	67,055
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	1,837,103	2,354,230	84,631	87,614
Brazil	9,489	18,697	866,255	833,299
United States	3,382,103	3,296,955	25,712	161,507
Danish West Indies	...	...	...	...
Other countries	803	45,415	3,064	...
Total of Gold	7,716,327	7,642,380	7,036,320	6,681,155

Countries.	Silver. Imports. 1863	Silver. Imports. 1864	Silver. Exports. 1863	Silver. Exports. 1864
	£	£	£	£
Russia	..	...	...	...
Hanse Towns	426,740	178,081	170,750	102,425
Holland	3,346	95,165	114,375	203,606
Belgium	253,808	746,711	64,149	137,172
France	401,471	688,623	493,290	891,091
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	24,167	32,118	...	...
Spain and Canaries	755	3,238	...	6,452
Gibraltar	6,519	9,012	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	13,177
Turkey	113	...	...	...
Egypt	936	633	3,777,901	3,279,342
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	1,361	4,205	14,130	13,451
British Poss. in South Africa	1,885	1,562	...	...
China	...	...	...	...
Australia	33	162	1,212	2,759
British Columbia	...	...	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	8,801	...	2,655	...
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	2,882,745	3,093,928	48,813	33,548
Brazil	15,257	29,491	41,863	70,034
United States	388,486	40,070	..	4,631
Danish West Indies	...	...	...	...
Other countries	2,689	16,574	22,815	11,317
Total of Silver	4,419,112	4,939,573	4,751,953	4,769,005

Countries.	Total of Gold and Silver. Imports. 1863	Total of Gold and Silver. Imports. 1864	Total of Gold and Silver. Exports. 1863	Total of Gold and Silver. Exports. 1864
	£	£	£	£
Russia	193,448	...	932,528	...
Hanse Towns	593,039	368,975	1,149,742	126,751
Holland	40,780	97,339	117,216	204,970
Belgium	259,541	747,879	67,926	167,239
France	579,329	801,319	2,351,218	4,185,086
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	25,230	49,994	504,086	1,144
Spain and Canaries	5,024	11,193	816,201	765,272
Gibraltar	8,144	12,439	50,808	2,511
Malta	485	292	90,311	110,482
Turkey	98,543	128	10,007	144
Egypt	16,774	828	4,579,454	4,520,743
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	36,724	44,939	29,721	35,636
British Poss. in South Africa	4,704	3,649	...	58,406
China	...	...	...	...
Australia	1,740,712	1,504,506	1,212	2,771
British Columbia	...	...	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	14,287	43,113	54,690	67,055
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	4,719,848	5,448,158	133,444	121,162
Brazil	24,746	48,188	848,118	903,333
United States	3,770,589	3,337,025	25,712	166,138
Danish West Indies	...	..	...	...
Other countries	3,492	61,989	25,879	11,317
Total of Gold and Silver	12135439	12581953	11788273	11450160

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